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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR'S GROMYKO

Presents Award to Todorov

AU301614 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Dec 80 p 1

[Report on address by Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, at a ceremony held on 24 December in Sofia on the occasion of presenting the Order of the October Revolution to Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers]

[Text] Comrade Andrey Gromyko stated as follows: It is with a feeling of profound gratification that I fulfill the honorable assignment of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and personally of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to present you, dear Comrade Todorov, with the Order of the October Revolution.

The Soviet people know you very well as Comrade Todor Zhivkov's fellow worker, who for many years has been working under his direct leadership as a state and party functionary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The Soviet people know you as a man who is devoting all his experience and knowledge to the construction of socialist society in fraternal Bulgaria, and as a friend of the USSR who has greatly contributed to consolidating and intensifying Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

The fact that you are being presented the order bearing the name of the Great October Socialist Revolution confirms that your life is linked to the heroic struggle of the Bulgarian workers class and the entire Bulgarian people in building new socialist Bulgaria, Comrade Andrey Gromyko further declared. During the years of World War II, you fought in the ranks of those who, with guns in their hands, were fighting against Fascist occupation, for freedom and independence.

Comrade Andrey Gromyko closed his statement by declaring that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo members and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, personally, have asked him to greet Comrade Stanko Todorov once more, on their behalf, on the occasion of his recent birthday and on the occasion of this high award, and to wish him new successes to the Bulgarian people's benefit, for the interest of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and for the sake of peace and socialism.

Departure Interview

AU301513 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Dec 80 p 1

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO interview with Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, shortly before his departure from Bulgaria on 24 December, in Sofia]

[Text] Comrade Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs was our country's dear guest recently. Despite the fact that his schedule was very heavy, Comrade Gromyko had time to make a brief statement to our RABOTNICHESKO DELO representative shortly before his departure from Bulgaria:

"I would like, above all, to share once more my deep satisfaction at this brief but very significant stay on Bulgarian territory. I am moved by the great honor accorded me by the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and by Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, in presenting me the international Dimitrov prize for peace, democracy and social progress. I most sincerely thank you for the friendly attitude and warm cordiality with which I was treated in your country. Such feelings accurately reflect the historical fraternal friendship between the peoples of our two socialist countries. I would like to express my particular gratitude to Comrade Todor Zhivkov for the kindness and attention he devoted to me during my visit.

"It is with sincere gratification that I fulfilled the honorable assignment of presenting the high "October Revolution" decoration to Comrade Stanko Todorov.

"Just as yesterday's meeting with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the talks I held today with my colleague, Petur Mladenov, proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and what is most important--with good results.

"We are now on the threshold of the new year--1981. We would like this year to be better than the one that is ending. We would like the international atmosphere to be alleviated and peaceful cooperation among various countries and peoples to expand and be intensified. This is precisely the goal upon which the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other countries belonging to the fraternal socialist community are concentrating.

ARMY DAILY WARNS IMPERIALISTS OVER POLAND

AU301815 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 25 Dec 80 p 3

[Ivan Vladkov article: "Hands Off the Heart of Socialist Poland"]

[Text] For several months, fraternal socialist Poland has been the object of the gross and completely unjustified insinuations of imperialism, the object of a well-planned and systematically conducted outright aggression directed against this country by the bourgeois mass media. Actually this can only be described as intentional interference in the domestic affairs of the Polish People's Republic, which is a sovereign state and an active member of the Warsaw Pact Organization.

Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stated as follows in his speech to the first session of the committee for the preparation of the Ninth extraordinary PZPR Congress: "Attempts exist to artificially create an atmosphere of nervousness and tension around our country--attempts to carry out intentions which not only contradict our own interests, but also the interests of detente and peace throughout the world."

The mass-scale, intensified ideological attack by imperialism naturally is aimed at directing the process of socialist innovation within the country to "dismantling" and "dislodging" socialism, as well as to political and economic chaos. These tricks, although well known, are very dangerous in our epoch, particularly since, as is known, the propaganda institutions in the West are closely linked to the intelligence services and diversionist centers, to agencies which are hostile to socialism and which have dreamed for a long time of liquidating the most progressive social system.

The gangsters of the pen and of the small screen have been giving innumerable "advice" throughout these last few months. They were all aimed at denying the leading role of the PZPR and dissolving the foundations of the socialist state power, as well as at creating a hopeless situation which the imperialist forces would have taken advantage of. This would have meant weakening the socialist system and making a serious breakthrough in the defensive power of the Warsaw Pact Organization.

In all the Western languages, hysterically elated correspondents and shady "specialists" used to "teach," and continue to "teach" individual leaders and groups of people in Poland, and not only there, what to pay attention to and what to demand. Judy Thompson, a BBC staff member, for example, on her return from Poland, forgot the terror and killings in Northern Ireland and began to discuss party-organizational questions of the PZPR using people who were presumably specially selected for this purpose. As she declared on the radio: "Miroslaw, a party member in Warsaw, is bitterly complaining about the situation of delegates in Warsaw." Thus, Judy Thompson, in London, is trying to impose reforms on the election system of party delegates through this so-called Miroslaw.

As paradoxical as it may sound, it is a fact that leaders at all levels in the FRG and France were defending the interests of Polish workers, while at the same time the French fishermen and the miners of the Ruhr area were on strike, and while the unemployed in both countries were looking for someone to defend their interests. However, no one even bothered to mention them.

The "Voice of America", "DEUTSCHE WELLE" and BBC started and ended all their broadcasts with Poland as if there had been no new rebellion in Miami and as if no American soldiers and policemen were being trained for the bloody suppression of this uprising. No, what mattered was to find gullible people in Poland, and not only there.

The malicious insinuations, aimed at "fishing in troubled water" did not become reality. As Stanislaw Kania declared, "The mood of the Polish public is improving though slowly." However, this did not please the ideological diversionists, and not only them. It also displeased certain Western leaders and primarily the NATO leadership.

Realizing for a moment that they were lagging behind, these leaders promptly reorganized their forces and had recourse to the "Soviet threat." This proved a little more complicated and the ideological centers in the West had to be assisted by some prominent statesmen and commanders. The signal was launched a few days before the NATO December session in Brussels, and on this occasion the bourgeois choir intoned in unison: "Soviet danger!" "Imminent Soviet intervention in Poland!" From "reliable sources," numerous "facts" about the concentration of Soviet divisions at the Polish borders began to spread all over the place. "Satellites" were following the "movement" of different detachments. In order to give the whole thing a more authoritative cover, as early as 10 December, Canadian Admiral Robert Falls, chairman of the NATO Military Committee, declared that Soviet troops can invade Poland so quickly that we will hear about it only when it is all over. "We must keep our eyes and ears open, we must be vigilant and stand alert, physically and psychologically, so that we are not surprised by anything that might happen," he declared. This is why four aircrafts of the U.S. Air Force AWACS reconnaissance system arrived in the FRG with the task of thoroughly searching the socialist countries' territories, while five NATO ships were placed in a state of combat readiness.

Nevertheless, all this noise about "Soviet threat" had to be given some form of credibility. the West German daily FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE was helpful in this respect. In its 10 December issue, it wrote as follows: "For the first time, TASS is hinting about counterrevolutionary events in Poland. This means second degree combat readiness...." The paper further guesses that if the daily PRAVDA should start mentioning counterrevolution, that should mean "the existence of symptoms of first degree combat readiness." As we can see, the most secret scheme has been discovered, according to which the degree of Soviet combat readiness can be determined. However, if there is still someone who hesitates to believe in an "imminent Soviet invasion of Poland" he should listen to the debates at the NATO December session, he should read the communique issued on these debates, and the statements made by Joseph Luns. Let us not mention the proposals submitted by U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie on discussing NATO measures in "case of Soviet aggression." If we believe the British DAILY TELEGRAPH, Muskie, on his way to Brussels, reportedly declared no less than that: "The Soviet Army is quite ready, it can enter Poland at any moment."

This entire series of lies and insinuations was needed in order to justify the increase of military budgets, at the same time and in order to guarantee the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on West European territory, some of which will be directed against Poland, the same country about which people in the West are weeping crocodile tears at the present moment.

The NATO leadership does not like the fact that at the recent Moscow meeting of Warsaw Pact member states' leaders, the representatives of the Polish People's Republic reasserted that Poland has been, is still and will be a socialist state and a solid link in the united family of the socialist community. However, the Polish people and the peoples of the other socialist countries who waged a struggle against capitalism and fascism in the past and made great sacrifices for the sake of socialism, did not do this in order to please the future NATO leaders and the present Chinese hegemonists.

Pointing out that events in Poland are mostly happening on the pages of Western newspapers, on Western television screens and over Western radio stations, but not in Poland itself, Stefan Bratkowski, chairman of the Polish journalists union, did not even bother to comment on the NEWSWEEK statement that: "Poland challenges Moscow," but declared as follows instead: "Gentlemen, according to the Chinese calender, this is the year of the monkey. It is a very nervous year, but nevertheless let us refrain from reacting like monkeys."

We share this point of view, because fraternal socialist Poland, at the cost of tremendous battles and by socialist construction, has determined its own fate. This fate is not being determined in Washington, Bonn, or in Brussels and Beijing, but in Warsaw--within the inviolable borders of the Polish People's Republic. This is why no one in the West should reach out with his dirty hands for the borders or the heart of Poland--this heart being the great cause of socialism. This heart is alive, it will always be alive and victorious.

ZAREV REPORTS ON 1981-82 SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

AU301400 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Dec 80 p 2

[Report by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, to the 16 December National Assembly session in Sofia on the 1981-82 draft plan on the country's socioeconomic development]

[Text] Comrade National Assembly deputies, the present National Assembly session is being held under a nationwide political and labor upsurge. The Bulgarian people, closely rallied round the BCP Central Committee led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, have achieved further successes in all spheres of the socioeconomic life. As a result of the party's tremendous organizational work, of consistently implementing the economic approach and the new economic mechanism and of developing the socialist competition campaign, a successful fulfillment of the 1980 plan is expected. In honor of the forthcoming 12th BCP Congress, the working collectives from all over the country are reporting ahead of schedule on fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The successes achieved are a solid basis for the further ascending development of the country.

The Council of Ministers presents for discussion the draft plan on the socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1981-1982, the first 2 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

A guiding principle in elaborating this draft plan was the decisions of the 11th BCP congress, and the national party conference and of the plenums following them which were connected with the strategic problems of developing the country at a stage when a mature socialist society is being built. At its latest plenum the BCP Central Committee discussed and approved the indexes, rates and scales of the draft plan on the country's socioeconomic development in 1981-1982. At this plenum, Comrade Todor Zhivkov with his typical profundity and thoroughness outlined the new element in the approach toward successfully implementing the party's strategic task--the care for man not only during the next 2 years but also throughout the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

During its elaboration, the draft plan was widely discussed by the ministries, departments, okrug People's Councils, economic organizations and their subsections.

Please allow me, comrade National Assembly deputies, prior to familiarizing you with the basic indexes for the country's development, to direct your attention to the 1980 plan which is expected to befulfilled and which was taken into account in working out the draft plan during the first 2 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

More Important Results in the 1980 Plan's Fulfillment

The development of the national economy in 1980--the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan--is primarily characterized by the efforts made and results achieved by the workers collectives in the mass socialist competition campaign for worthily commemorating the 12th BCP Congress, the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state and the 25th anniversary of the historic April plenum. The strategic task set by the party to increase the efficiency and quality of production and on this basis to achieve a stable and dynamic development of the economy and to also more fully meet the growing material and intellectual needs of the people continued to be further accomplished.

On the basis of the economic approach and of consistently implementing the new economic mechanism, a stable development of the national economy has been ensured. The 1980 national income is expected to rise by 5.7 percent as compared with 1979 so that the development rate provided in the uniform plan law will be achieved.

As a result of implementing scientific-technical achievements into practice, of perfecting the socialist organization of labor and of improving the utilization of the three elements necessary for the production process, an increase in the socialist productivity of labor by 5.5. percent was achieved which almost covers the entire growth expected in the national income.

The process of speedy industrialization and perfecting the national economy's structure continued in 1980. As compared with 1979, the industrial production volume increased by about 5 percent. The branches of production--bearers of technical progress--continued their development at accelerated rates. Power supply production increased by 9.7 percent, the chemical industry by 8.9 percent and machinebuilding by 7.3 percent. Compared with 1979, the output of major industrial productions such as electric power, electric power machines, nitric fertilizers, tires, pottery tiles, wool and silk tissues and other things substantially increased in 1980. With the consistent and comprehensive implementation of the economic approach and the new economic mechanism the sale of industrial production substantially increased.

Due to unfavorable weather conditions and to certain organizational shortcomings, 1980 agricultural production is expected to be below the level of 1979. Grain for fodder, beans, sunflowers, potatoes, tobacco, grapes and other products was produced below the plan schedule.

The material-technical base of the national economy was expanded and modernized. More than 6,800 million leva are expected invested in 1980. More than 6 percent of the investments are earmarked for modernizing, reconstructing and expanding existing production capacities. The relative share of the uncompleted construction works is expected to be reduced by 12 percent as compared with 1979.

The development and perfection of the territorial structure of production and the formation of the conurbation systems continued in 1980.

A major contribution to the intensification of the national economy is Bulgaria's participation in expanding and deepening the foreign economic ties and integrational relations with other countries, primarily with the Soviet Union. On this basis the foreign trade turnover is expected to increase by 12 percent in 1980 as compared with 1979.

In conformity with the party's social policy and with the country's stable economic development, the program for raising the living standards of the people continues to be fulfilled. The 1980 per capita incomes are expected to rise by 2.7 percent. The volume of the retail trade is increasing by 6 percent as compared with 1979. The volume of the industrial service for the people increased by 8.7 percent. In fulfilling Todor Zhivkov's instructions to the Ruse national conference, as of the beginning of 1980, the task to rapidly increase production, diversify the assortment of products and expand the public services began to be accomplished.

Due to certain imbalances in the plan regarding the people's monetary incomes and the marketable goods, a nonfulfillment of the tasks of increasing production of mass consumer goods by a number of ministries and economic organizations has occurred along with substantial shortcomings in the activity of trade organizations on the market causing confusion and irregularities in sales.

More than 70,000 homes are expected to be built in 1980. The number of places available in kindergartens is increasing. The country's health protection network is expanding and the medical services to the people are improving. The number of beds available in the hospitals and sanatoriums will be increased by about 2,000.

Education, art and culture also developed further, thus creating the necessary material prerequisites for more fully meeting the growing esthetic and intellectual needs of the people. The bad climate, the aggravated situation on the international markets and inflation in the capitalist economy also had unfavorable effects on the fulfillment of the 1980 plan.

The 1980 achievements and results would have been more substantial if no violations in planning, contractual, productive and technological discipline had not occurred. The production of certain basic mass consumer goods was insufficient and irregular. No rapid implementation of scientific-technical achievements and front-rank experience in various production processes and activities was ensured. Modernization and reconstruction in some existing capacities was carried out at low-level technical standards. There was no prompt commissioning of capital investments, no prompt utilization of the basic funds and no full use of existing production capacities.

Basic Indexes for the Country's Development in 1981 and 1982

Comrade National Assembly deputies, the 1981-1982 draft plan submitted for discussion covers the first 2 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan--a major step in fulfilling the party's program for further building a developed socialist society in our country.

Characteristic of this draft plan are the measures aimed at resolving the problems of more fully meeting the material and intellectual needs of the people, increasing at accelerated rates of funds of marketable goods as compared with money incomes of the working people, substantially increasing services and intensifying the role of the self-sufficiency system of the people in the conurbation system with regard to basic agricultural produce.

In conformity with the party's decisions, this draft plan is oriented toward rapidly increasing efficiency and quality by:

Speeding up implementation of the achievements of the modern scientific-technical revolution and front-rank local and foreign experience and development of the process of intellectualization of work to increase social productivity of labor and ensure stable rates of economic growth;

Concentrating capital investment and curtailing the scope of construction; decisively improving technical standards for modernizing and reconstructing existing capacities;

Most rationally utilizing the labor, raw material, power supply and other material resources of the country and of the production capacities to increase profitability of production;

Perfecting the material-technical base and structure of production through stratification so that a multiple-goal-oriented effect can be achieved,

Developing foreign economic ties, expanding and deepening integration with other socialist countries as well as perfecting the structure and increasing the effectiveness of exports;

Improving the territorial concentration and specialization of production and comprehensively and harmoniously developing the territorial units.

The draft plan provides a further ascending development of the country at stable rates. The national income--the most telling index for the development of the economy--will increase by 5.1 percent in 1981 and by 5 percent in 1982.

During the next 2 years the accumulation rate is expected to be stabilized by about 25.5 percent: This will perfect its structure and substantially ensure a growth in the basic funds invested in production.

The social productivity of labor as a decisive factor for achieving higher final results of the economic activity will increase by 4.8 percent in 1981 and by 4.9 percent in 1982.

An increase in the general income and in the profit of the economic organizations as well as an improvement in the final results of their activities is also ensured. The profit will increase by 14 percent in 1981 and by 12 percent in 1982.

The draft plan for the first 2 years envisages a fuller utilization of production funds by enhancing the interchangeability of branches with interruptable production processes, reducing working time losses in whole-day shifts, speeding up the turnover of funds and so forth.

The immediate task of the ministries, departments and economic organizations must be to raise the social production of labor, further rapidly strengthening the economy and its comprehensive reconstruction in the spirit of the requirements of the party's strategic line for achieving high efficiency in the quality of production and other things.

Social Development and Raising the Living Standards of the People

The draft plan ensures for the first 2 years of the eighth 5-Year Plan a further fulfillment of the party's December program for raising the living standards of the people. Conditions and prerequisites are being created for constantly and more comprehensively meeting the material, intellectual and social needs of the people.

The draft plan provides for increasing the per capita real incomes by 3.1 percent in 1981 and by 2.9 percent in 1982. The growth in a worker's salary as a basic source for increasing the real income of the people will be formed in closest relation with the requirements of the new economic mechanism.

The public consumer's fund per capita will increase by 3.4 percent in 1981 and by 3.1 percent in 1982. The growth in the public consumer's fund is in conformity with the need to raise social effectiveness and its utilization.

Retail trade will increase by 4.8 percent in 1981 and by 4.3 percent in 1982. To achieve the expected retail trade exchange, an appropriate marketable fund is being insured which in structure and assortment will be in keeping with the growing needs and with the increased monetary incomes of the people.

In conformity with this, the consumption of basic food and nonfood products and also of durable products will be substantially increased and their structure perfected. The consumption of meat and meat products per capita will become 63 kilograms in 1981 and 65 in 1982; of milk and milk products, 202 liters in 1981 and 207 in 1982; of fruits, 126 kilograms in 1981 and 131 in 1982; of vegetables, 116 kilograms in 1981 and 121 in 1982. Television sets will reach 79 per 100 families in 1980 and 80 in 1982. Refrigerators will reach 79.5 in 1981 and 80.5 in 1982.

While working out the draft plan, special attention was devoted to developing industrial services for the people which are expected to increase by 13.2 percent in 1981 and 16.5 percent in 1982. The services linked with alleviating domestic labor--chemical cleaning, repair work, maintaining everyday appliances, car servicing, repairing radio and television sets and other service--will improve drastically.

Conditions are being created for further increasing housing construction with the purpose of more fully meeting the needs of the people. Some 160,000 new homes will be built in 1981 and 1982. They will mainly be built in the capital and in some of the larger industrial centers and conurbation systems.

The 1981 and 1982 draft plan secures prerequisites for more rationally developing the communal economy. Substantial funds are earmarked to supply the people with water. More than 100 dwelling centers will be additionally supplied with water during the next 2 years, as compared with 1980. More funds will be earmarked for improving the heating-systems, sewage systems and development of the dwelling settlement.

In conformity with the BCP Central Committee July 1979 plenum's decision on reforming the educational system and achieving multilateral and effective self-fulfillment of the young generation as well as with the national economy's need for specialists, this draft plan ensures conditions for further developing education and for training cadres. The material base of education will expand and improve, with about 1,800 classrooms expected to be built during the next 2 years. In conformity with the national economy's long-term need for highly qualified specialists, some 30,000 specialists are expected to graduate from higher schools in 1981 and 1982. Some 13,000 specialists beyond high school education and some 50,000 specialists of secondary specialized education will also be graduated in the first 2 years of the next 5-year plan.

In connection with the active involvement ofwomen in social production and improving the conditions for raising and educating children, a further increase in the number of kindergartens is expected. The accommodation of children in kindergarten will increase from 77.2 percent in 1980 to 84.0 percent in 1982, the figures for whole-day institutions increasing from 54.6 percent to 61.2 percent. The accommodation of 3-year old children is permanent nurseries and in "mother and child" homes will be increased from 19.7 percent in 1980 to 20.3 percent in 1982.

The draft plan ensures favorable prerequisites for developing socialist culture and for more fully meeting the intellectual needs and comprehensive esthetic education of the people. More comprehensive conditions are being created for an ascending development of the mass information media, of art and of other cultural activities. More seats in theaters and in opera houses will be added and the circulation of newspapers will also increase. Qualitative changes in television programs will be carried out. Color television broadcasting will rise to 82 percent.

During the first 2 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, comprehensive socioeconomical, medical, tourist and sports measures, which are expected to protect the health of the people and strengthen the working capacity of the working people, will continue to be introduced. Special attention is being devoted to developing preventive medicine. The number of dispensaries for the protection of people's health will increase from 32 percent in 1980 to 42 percent in 1982. To more fully meet the people's need for medical help, the material base for health protection will expand, with 1,400 hospital beds expected to be available during the next 2 years.

Conditions are being created for further improving driving safety by earmarking substantial funds to modernize, reconstruct, build and maintain roads.

More funds are earmarked to introduce measures for environmental protection and reconstruction. During the next 2 years, 500 million leva will be earmarked for introducing a wastefree technology, recirculating water supply, purification of water and protection of the air and soil. The work for recultivating and afforesting damaged areas will continue.

The necessary prerequisites are ensured to further socially develop the worker collectives. The reduction of manual, physical, heavy and nonattractive labor as well as the improvement in working conditions, safety and hygiene will also acquire primary importance. The relative share of those working under conditions that are in keeping with the demands of the sanitary-hygienic norms will increase by 2 percentage points.

For the first time the 1981-1982 draft plan will include indexes for developing youth activities with the purpose of establishing conditions that will enable the tasks included in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's letter to the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee and in the letter from the national youth conference to be accomplished. During the next 2 years, a total of 160,000 working places are expected to be secured to accomodate young specialists and qualified workers who will graduate by that time. Some 53,000 young men will continue their annual education without any interruption in the production process. Funds are also being earmarked for developing the material base which will facilitate various activities of the youth.

The implementation of the tasks to further raise the living standards of the people, particularly in the sphere of more fully meeting material needs, requires the economic ministries and other departments to undertake concrete steps to increase and diversify mass consumer goods and services for the people.

Scientific-Technical Progress

While elaborating the 1981-1982 draft plan, special attention was devoted to Todor Zhivkov's demand to make the Eighth 5-Year Plan become a 5-year plan of scientific-technical progress. The draft plan reflects the tasks stemming from the elaborated national complex programs for implementing scientific-technical achievements. The front-rank experience in Bulgaria and the achievements of the advanced countries in the appropriate spheres have also been taken into consideration.

The draft plan ensures the implementation on a priority basis of the achievements of the scientific-technical progress in the following strategic direction--in electronics, application of robot technology, chemistry and biology in the national economy as well as in those productions and activities in which our country has achieved international specialization. During the next 2 years some 300 nominally confirmed national tasks are expected to be implemented, 123 of which will cover new technologies, 113 new products and so forth. In addition to this, the draft plans of the ministries, departments and economic organizations will implement 8,000 further tasks during the next 2 years. The implementation of all these tasks is expected to secure the basic share of the increase in the profit of the economic organizations.

The draft plan also provides for creating and implementing new and perfectd electronic machines and equipment in production. There will be a gradual transition from the production and utilization of individual technical means to comprehensive specialized systems, peripheral structures and terminals, remote control processing, production of new and better external data storing devices and other things. The mastering of the production of specific materials from local raw materials, the perfection of the elements' base on the principles of MOS [metal oxide semiconductor] and of bipolar technologies as well as the production of specialized technical equipment for the electronics industry will be given priority.

In view of creating prerequisites for more dynamically introducing robot technology in the national economy, the production of large-scale new and perfected robot systems and positioning devices [manipulatori] will be rapidly developed. The implementation and mastering of effective catalysts for the production of nitric fertilizers and styrol and the broad utilization of new catalysts for purifying natural gas from sulphur, of high-temperature conversion of carbon oxide and other things is also provided for in the draft plan.

The implementation of scientific-technical measures for more fully utilizing the country's local power and raw material resources is also provided for. The rate of utilizing fuels and the power supply, of perfecting the heating and electric supply systems and of optimally supplying the industrial enterprises with energy will also increase.

Prerequisites are being created for the treatment and processing of convertor steel and electro steel with argon, for the expansion of the output of carbon steel and alloyed steel for the production of instruments and construction parts, steels that must be highly corrosion-resistant, for the production of hot-rolled sheet iron and for the elaboration and utilization of new materials and goods on the basis of powder metallurgy and metal ceramics. New technologies and technological processes will be applied with a view to improving the physical and chemical qualities of holdings, producing highly productive and abrasion-resistant instruments made of hard alloys and superhard or metal-ceramic materials and also introducing thermic processing of the metals' surface.

New systems for cultivating the soil will be elaborated on and implemented in agriculture, based on highly productive technology. New systems for increasing results after the processing of fodders and for creating and introducing new highly productive varieties of plants, of animal breeds and of hybrics will also be introduced.

The draft plan creates conditions for rapidly implementing the scientific-technical progress in transportation through further automation and control of the transportation operations, for perfecting the structure of the transportation means, for expanding and improving the roads network and for implementing new technologies and systems in handling the operations and other things.

The draft plan also provides for expanding the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production and management, mainly of the technological processes which will reduce manual, unattractive and heavy physical labor. It will also create conditions for raising the intellectualization of labor in the national economy.

The scope of the tasks regarding the development of science and technical progress, tasks expected to be achieved during the next 2 years, requires that the ministries, departments and economic organizations, in elaborating and implementing the engineering and the counterplans, decisively improve the organization of work in implementing the scientific-technical achievements, ensure the correct breakdown of the plans by periods and promptly sign contracts between the production-economic units and the scientific service teams.

Based on the economic approach, capital investments will be oriented in conformity with the development of the basic trends in the scientific-technical progress. The draft plan provides for capital investments in 1981 to reach about 7,050 million leva and 7,450 million leva in 1982. The investments in the sphere of material production are mainly earmarked for promptly completing unfinished construction projects, modernizing and reconstructing operational capacities to bring them up to a high technical standard and increasing the efficiency and social productivity of labor.

In the outside production sphere the investments will be earmarked to more fully meet the material and intellectual needs of the people and primarily build homes, water supply systems, develop the material base of the communal economy, health protection, education and other things.

The draft plan also envisages a curtailment of the constructional program and prompt commissioning of basic funds. In this connection, the number of projects under construction (not counting housing) will be reduced by about 400 in 1981 and by an additional 300 in 1982. The share of the uncompleted construction projects versus the volume of the capital investments will be reduced by 10 percent during the next 2 years.

Perfecting the Structure of Production

On the basis of broadly implementing scientific-technical achievements, the draft plan provides for perfecting production in the series of branches so that a multiplication effect can be achieved in the national economy. Special attention is devoted to ensuring proportionality between the basic and the higher sectors as well as between the vertical and horizontal specialization and concentration of production.

The production of industry will increase by 5.6 percent in 1981 and by 6 percent in 1982. Efforts are being made to bring the rates of growth in the industrial production of the "A" group and of the "B" group closer.

A development on a priority basis is ensured in the industrial branches providing basic raw and processed materials, power resources and new highly productive technology for developing the national economy. The relative share of energy, metallurgy, machine-building and chemical industry will increase from 53.2 percent in 1980 to 55.2 percent in 1982 in the total volume of industrial production.

The production of electric power and of heating supply will increase by 7.2 percent in 1981 to 7.4 percent in 1982 through the development of atomic energy and thermoelectric stations based on the local coal supply. Coal mining is expected to develop at an accelerated rate. The draft plan ensures an increase in the volume of the production of ferrous metallurgy by 10.1 percent in 1981 and by 5.2 percent additionally in 1982. The production and assortment of highly qualitative rolled iron, tubes and highly qualitative steel products will expand and improve. The supply of the national economy regarding the assortment of local rolled ferrous metals will increase from 66.2 percent in 1980 to 69.3 percent in 1982.

A further development in machine-building is also envisaged. The volume of machine-building production is expected to increase by 8.1 percent in 1981 to 8.4 percent in 1982. The production of heavy equipment, computer and organizational technology, manufacture of instruments and automation means, metalcutting machines and instruments, communication technology and ships will increase at accelerated rates. The elements' production base will develop at higher than average rates by increasing on a priority basis the production of electronic elements, ceramic metal and other things. Special attention is devoted to widely introducing into production various systems of machines, technological lines and other final products with a high degree of finishing.

The production of the chemical and rubber industry will increase by 11 percent in 1981 and 9.5 percent in 1982 as compared with 1980. The perfection of the internal branch structure will be directed toward a more rapid development of highly effective and advanced chemical productions. A rapid growth is ensured in the production of synthetic rubber, plastics, catalysts, pure chemical substances, facilities for microbiology, ammonia, nitric fertilizers, material for production of synthetic fibres and others. The production of non-bulk chemistry and chemical-pharmaceutical and perfume-cosmetic industries will increase at accelerated rates of development.

A further development of production and perfection in the structure of production is expected in the industrial branches that are providing mass consumer goods.

It is expected that the light industry production will increase by 2.4 percent in 1981 and by 3 percent in 1982 which will ensure that the needs of the people are more fully met. In conformity with the consumer's need and with the trend of world fashion, the production of high quality goods will increase, the technical standard and tailoring of dresses will be perfected and the production of shoes of new and better materials will expand.

Further development in the food and catering industry is also provided for. Its production will increase at an annual average of 3.5 percent during the next 2 years. The structure of production will be perfected by raising the intensity of the processing of the raw materials and by improving the assortment and quality of the products.

During the next 2 years agricultural production is envisaged to increase by 4.7 percent in 1981 and by 2.7 percent in 1982. The structure of agricultural production is also expected to further improve. Grain production will be of decisive importance for plant growing. Local cattle raising will develop on a priority basis while the production of milk, eggs and wool will be simultaneously increased. The new purchasing prices of agricultural production will create opportunities for maintaining a profitable economy and for consistently implementing the new economic mechanism.

The transportation system will develop in conformity with the planned growth in the other branches of the national economy and with the increased demands of the people for transportation services. The volume of transported cargo will increase by 3.6 percent in 1981 and by 3.7 percent in 1982 while the volume of transported passengers will increase by 1.7 percent in 1981 and by 1.8 percent in 1982. The draft plan also provides that the share of the electrified double-track railway lines be increased, the moving railway composition be updated, the qualitative characteristic traits of the merchant fleet be increased and the working conditions of civil aviation be improved.

The establishment of solid economic ties among all organizations and enterprises will play primary importance for the rhythmical fulfillment of the production programs in all branches of the national economy. For this purpose the various ministries and other departments must render assistance to the economic units included in their system in elaborating their counterplans. They must also insure that contracts are promptly signed not only for deliveries of raw and processed materials, fuels and other things but also for the sale of the finished production.

Perfecting the Foreign Economic Ties

A major factor for perfecting the structure of production and for further effectively intensifying the development of the economy is the process of expanding and deepening foreign economic ties and the country's participation in the socialist economic integration.

In view of achieving these tasks, the exchange of trade is expected to increase by 8.3 percent in 1981 and by 8 percent in 1980.

The deepening of the integration and the expansion of foreign economic ties with the socialist countries are the main factors for increasing trade in 1981 and 1982. Our country's participation in the expansion of existing and in the introduction of new effective forms of integration and cooperation on a multilateral and bilateral basis with the CEMA member countries, primarily with the Soviet Union, is developing in conformity with the general scheme for specialization and production-sharing in the sphere of material production.

A further development of the foreign economic ties with the nonsocialist countries in conformity with the agreements signed with the individual countries is also provided in the draft plan. Our economic cooperation with the developing countries is expected to expand on a mutually beneficial basis by delivering machines and equipment, building comprehensive projects, rendering scientific-technical assistance and other appropriate forms of assistance. Conditions have been created for increasing trade and intensifying the industrial production-sharing, scientific technical and trade cooperation with the advanced capitalist countries.

In conformity with the requirements to consistently implement the new economic approach in internal trade activity, the draft plan provides for perfecting the structure and raising the effectiveness of trade. The exports of computer technology, electronic projects, machine systems, technological conveyors, comprehensive projects and products of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry is ensured on a priority basis. The share of machine-building, electronics and chemistry is increased in the total exports.

International economic tourism and other foreign economic activities will be further developed during the next few years.

Perfecting the Territorial Deployment of Production Forces

The 1981 and 1982 draft plan ensures a further perfection in deploying the production forces. By increasing the rate of territorial concentration and specializing production, rationlizing production ties and developing conurbation systems on the basis of the "multioriented-goal approach," an increase in the effectiveness of production will be achieved and a complete utilization of the resources with multilateral purposes in the individual territories of the country will be ensured.

In view of more fully and effectively utilizing the resources and of creating conditions for bringing closer together the socioeconomic level in the territorial units, the development in the production capacities in Blagoevgrad, Smolyan, Kurdzhali, Turgovishte, Razgrad, Silistra and other okrugs will continue at accelerated rates. The draft plan devotes special attention to ensure unity in the territorial concentration and specialization of the branches in production through further developing systems of mutually linked enterprises in view of more rationally building and utilizing the production, technical and infrastructure of the individual okrugs and conurbation systems. Prerequisites are being created for perfecting the branch territorial formations.

Based on deepening the branch territorial specialization and concentration of production and in view of more fully utilizing the economic potential of the individual territories as well as of more effectively protecting the restoration of the environment, the process for removing certain production from industrially developed cities like Sofia, Varna, Pleven, Shumen, Gabrovo, Stara Zagora, Sliven and others to the border and to other poorer developed areas of the country will continue.

Special attention is being devoted to developing the small and average enterprises of high technical level so that the excessive concentration of certain productions are reduced and conditions for more fully utilizing the existing labor and material resources in the individual territorial units are created.

Prerequisites are being established for greater stability in the balance sheet of labor resources in the various regions as a result of which the inopportune migration of labor between okrugs will be reduced.

Major measures for a harmonious development of Sofia's economy are also provided for. The structure of the economy will continue to be perfected and machine-building will be most rapidly developed. Some enterprises and activities that are not linked with the specialization process in Sofia will be removed to other areas of the country where industry is less developed. Substantial resources are earmarked for expanding the infrastructure of the capital.

Special programs for rapidly building houses, heating supply systems in the city and so forth are being worked out. The building of the People's Palace of Culture will contribute to more fully meeting the intellectual needs of the people. In view of ensuring the growing construction works, the establishment of a unified material base for the building organizations in Sofia is envisaged.

Comrade National Assembly deputies, the achievement of the program in the draft plan on the socioeconomic development of the country during the next 2 years focuses the attention of the ministries, other departments, the Sofia and the okrug People's Councils and of the economic organizations and their sections on particularly responsible tasks of deepening the comprehensive intensification of production on the basis of implementing the record achievements of scientific-technical progress and frontrank experience.

The fulfillment of the 1981 and 1982 proposed draft plan will ensure comprehensive conditions for achieving further successes in building a developed socialist society, for raising the effectiveness and quality in all spheres of national economy, for increasing the level of social productivity of labor, for achieving stable rates in the economic growth, for steadily improving the material prosperity, for more fully meeting the intellectual needs of our people and for further consolidating the socialist way of life.

Comrade National Assembly deputies, please discuss and approve the law on the uniform plan of the socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for 1981 and 1982 as submitted to you by the Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

SHIP FOR FRG--Varna, 18 Dec (BTA)--The "G. Dimitrov" shipbuilding yard commissioned today the new cargo vessel "Helvetia" to the FRG. Bulgarian shipbuilders were building for the first time a vessel for West Germany. The 25,000-ton bulk cargo "Helvetia" meets all requirements of modern shipbuilding. Mr (Aachim Schwenke), owner of the Deutsche Afrika Linien" company, expressed satisfaction with the new vessel. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 18 Dec 80 AU]

BTA-MAP AGREEMENT--Sofia, 19 Dec (BTA)--With a view to contributing to the development of mutual understanding and international cooperation between the people of Bulgaria and Morocco, and convinced in the need for regular exchange of news between the information institutes of the two countries, the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA) and the Moroccan Maghreb Arab Press (MAP) signed an agreement here today. The agreement provides for the two agencies to exchange news and photo materials. The agreement was signed by Mr Lozan Strelkov, BTA director general, and Mr Abdel (Jalil Fenjiro), MAP director general. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 19 Dec 80 AU]

COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

LD302106 Prague CTK in English 1744 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 30 Dec (CETEKA)--A 1981-83 plan for cooperation in culture, education and science between Czechoslovakia and the Yemen Arab Republic was signed here on Tuesday.

HUSAK PRAISES CENTRAL BOHEMIAN WORK RESULTS

LD302140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received today in Prague Castle a delegation of the working people of the Central Bohemian Region. Present in the delegation were representatives of party bodies, national committees and organizations of the National Front, leading workers and farmers, and workers from the sphere of education, health, services and other branches. The delegation was headed by Vaclav Hajek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the Central Bohemian Regional Party Committee.

At the opening of the meeting Comrade Hajek expressed thanks for the care afforded by the CPCZ Central Committee and by Comrade Gustav Husak personally to the development of the Central Bohemian Region. He said that industrial production in the region had increased in the last 5 years by 25 percent. Good results had been achieved in raising the technological-economic standards of production, although it had not been possible to ensure completely the tasks related to increasing work effectiveness. Important investment projects in metallurgy, energy generation and other industrial spheres had been completed. Significant successes had been achieved also in the fulfillment of the electoral programs. Comrade Vaclav Hajek further stressed the selfless work of the farmers in ensuring this year's harvest and in fulfilling the tasks of animal production. He also spoke about the findings and experiences gained in the course of the annual membership meetings of the CPCZ primary organizations. He recalled that communists--together with other working people of the central Bohemian Region--are preparing to welcome the 16th party congress with new work successes. Comrade Vaclav Hajek then handed to Comrade Gustav Husak a report on the fulfillment of the tasks of the 1980 plan and the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Comrade Gustav Husak highly praised this year's balance sheet of the working people of the Central Bohemian Region. He said we know just how much work and endeavor was needed in the present complex conditions. A contribution to the development of our modern and advanced socialist state was made by the working people in industry, construction, agriculture and other branches of material production, and by the worker in education, health, science and research. Comrade Gustav Husak also recalled that the working people of other regions of our state--when assessing their results in production, construction and improving living and working conditions--are able to evaluate them positively this year. Great endeavor by party and state organizations and bodies, the bodies of our socialist state and the national committees, brought about good results. Although we have had to overcome many difficulties and it has not been possible to meet all our intentions, the results we have achieved constitute a good platform for the start of 1981. Throughout our country there is a good political situation. the people appreciate their happy life and through their creative work they make a contribution to it. They fully support the policy of the CPCZ and the directives issued by the CPCZ Central Committee for successfully mastering of the demanding tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In solving our internal tasks we pay great attention also to questions of international development. Together with the Soviet Union and our other allies we are doing, and will continue to do everything to preserve peaceful conditions for the life of our people. Despite the intrigues and dangerous actions of the aggressive imperialist circles, the peace effort of the socialist community and the progressive forces of the world is bringing results. Comrade Gustav Husak said that we are convinced that in 1981, too, despite all obstacles and difficulties, we will achieve further successes in this endeavor. Through our domestic and foreign policies, through the everyday work of our people we will endeavor to preserve peace so that our young generation never experiences the horrors of war. Comrade Gustav Husak then said that we are entering 1981 with the knowledge and experience gathered by working collectives, party and social organizations, economic bodies, and the national committees in the course of the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Our working people will meet new tasks with the determination to energetically solve difficulties, obstacles and shortcomings, and to ensure through their joint effort that the development of our country continues, and that we ensure, and if possible, improve, the living standards of the people. Imbued with this resolution we are approaching the 16th CPCZ congress and the elections to the representative bodies to be held in 1981.

At the close of his address, Comrade Gustav Husak thanked the working people of the Central Bohemian Region, and also the working people of all other regions of our state, for their great and selfless work in 1980 and wished them further successes in their private lives and their joint striving for the development of our country.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH ALBANIA--Prague, 23 Dec (CTK)--A protocol on the exchange of goods and payments between Czechoslovakia and Albania for 1981, providing for a higher volume of two-way trade, was signed here today. Czechoslovakia will export to Albania vehicles, engineering products and equipment, and certain kinds of consumer goods, in exchange for agricultural products including vegetables and fruit, tobacco, cigarettes and other traditional items. Albanian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Myrteza Sinoimeri who signed the protocol was received by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1906 GMT 23 Dec 80 LD]

COOPERATION PLAN WITH GDR--The executive plan pertaining to the agreement concluded between the CSSR and GDR Governments on cultural and scientific cooperation for 1981-85 has been signed in Berlin by D. Spacil, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and B. Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Dec 80 p 7 AU]

FOREST AREA--The forest area in Slovakia has increased from 1,891,000 hectares in 1975 to 1,917,000 this year. Timber exports will be reduced in the next 5-year plan. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 17 Dec 80 p 7 AU]

REACTOR HALL COMMISSIONED--The last section of the reactor hall in the Plzen Skoda works--the hardening shop for thermal processing of parts for nuclear reactors--was commissioned on 16 December. The project took 5 and 1/2 years to build. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Dec 80 p 1 AU]

BULK FODDER PRODUCTION--The Slovak People's Control Commission, which held a meeting in Bratislava on 16 December, discussed the results of a check into the causes of stagnation in bulk fodder production in Slovakia. The commission noted that the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture has not succeeded in "consistently ensuring the fulfilling of tasks in the production of bulk fodder, and therefore its harvest has been stagnating since 1977." [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

LEUSCHNER REVIEWS POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN 1980

DW301450 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1813 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Guenter Leuschner's foreign political weekly review]

[Text] Good evening dear listeners. Of a balance which is being drawn everywhere with regard to a year that has come to an end, one will have to speak of 1980 as a complicated, difficult and serious year in connection with the situation in the world. The international hotbeds of crisis existing 12 months ago, continue to exist, and new ones have been created.

Closer to home, in Europe, we experienced the so far most (?sinister) attempt to undo the results of detente policy. Boycott measures or threats of the same vis-a-vis socialist countries were implemented; there was interference in our internal state order and unprecedented ultimative demands. All this characterized the frankly expressed intention [words indistinct] of imperialist politicians to lead international relations back to the times of cold war. But most of all we do not just face the danger of a new round in the arms race; this new round has begun already. The published figures of NATO's armament budget speak a clear language.

Such annual reviews have their advantages and disadvantages. One of the disadvantages is the fact that the existing situation is being described within a limited period of time, without answering the question of how and why, or answering it in an insufficient way only. That can lead to wrong conclusions particularly with regard to 1980. Actually all the things we experienced in a concentrated form in the past months had their origin prior to 1980, some of them even long before that year. If one viewed matters thoroughly, no lightning came out of the clear blue sky.

The pleasant event of 1979, the signing of the SALT II treaty, could possibly make one forget for a moment the enormous difficulties connected with its coming about. But the dogged disputes in the United States thereafter clearly indicated what was going on there. NATO's outlining of a 15-year record armament program, as well as a rejection of all disarmament chances 1 year before that, were a signal. Another signal was the way in which Washington and Bonn discarded last fall the one-sided steps of the Soviet Union towards rapprochement by implementing their missile decision.

After all that there was no clear blue sky any more. The attempt of the West to create the impression at the Madrid CSCE conference that the aggravation of the international climate had something to do with Afghanistan, all this was just an attempt to distract attention from the problem of guilt. The CSCE, particularly, is an inappropriate place for Washington to make such assertions. The 1980 action of the Americans there, with all the demagogy and aggressiveness, is hardly different from the appearance 2 years ago in Belgrade at the first followup conference to Helsinki. One could even consider the Belgrade faux pas, when nobody talked about Afghanistan, as a mosaic piece of ideological preparation of the change of American policy. That is probably the way it was.

One may accuse oneself of not having properly realized the more and more dangerous increase of anti-detente military, political and ideological tendencies of imperialist policy of this second part of the seventies as well as its consequences. But if one checks by the end of the eighties the speeches of our party and government leadership given in those years, one will find that sufficient reminders and clues have been given. If one wants to have detente and disarmament from the bottom of one's heart, one may tend to assess the commonsense of the other side higher than it really is. Such an error could be corrected. The year 1980 certainly demonstrated to all of us that the international class fight remains a part of our life, whether we like it or not.

If the problems of 1980 in the fight for peace and detente resulted from the long-term policy of imperialism, the question comes up inevitably as to further developments. Will 1981 be equally complicated, difficult [words indistinct] for us? Will there be reason for pessimism?

We would be well advised not to indulge in wishful thinking when we look for an answer, but [words indistinct] if he nucleus of the present imperialist policy is to gain military superiority over socialism and to eliminate the balance of forces, if this is the greatest danger for peace, the answer actually is self-evident. No such superiority of imperialism may take place. In other words: We must increase our own defense efforts, doing it calmly, cautiously and exactly as much as is necessary for our own security. This will result in burdens for our economy, burdens we would have liked to avoid, but which are forced on us by imperialism.

But such a situation is not new. There have been other arms races forced upon us. The results are known. The imperialist plans will fail this time as well, even if this round of the arms race will have to be endured until it has come to an end. But this is not inevitable.

We will be prepared also in 1981 at any time to turn armament into disarmament, if the other side will (?do the same). There will be no change in our foreign policy. The forthcoming party congresses in our country, in the Soviet Union and in other socialist countries will demonstrate to the world the continuity [words indistinct] and detente policy. Our adversaries will wait in vain for a change in socialism--for its giving up of detente. Even more so because 1980 was not at all a year of triumph for U.S. policy. One has aggravated conflicts, created new ones, created dangers and complicated solutions. But all this is not success.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes today that the new American Government's attempt to create order in the country's economy and to reestablish America's old prestige through an armament program costing hundreds of billions of dollars, will inevitably add to the domestic and foreign problems of the country and to an astronomical budgetary crisis. One can certainly say that more drastically, in other words, an attempt to square the circle. All NATO states face more or less the same problem.

Washington did not succeed in 1980 in implementing its policy in Europe and in destroying the results of detente on our continent. Maybe this has become particularly clear in the course of the Madrid CSCE, despite the sharpness of the dispute. The fact that particularly in this tense situation the calling of a conference on military detente and disarmament has been seriously discussed for the first time at a CSCE round, this fact is a hopeful sign. It demonstrates that the realization is growing in some parts of Western Europe that political detente can prevail only if it will be complemented by military detente. This realization had not yet developed 2 years ago in Belgrade.

Even if those forces in the imperialist camp predominate for the time being and continue to aggravate international relations, there is a limit to everything. This, too, belongs to the 1980 balance.

No reason exists to be pessimistic; let us rely on our own strength, on our reasonable policy and on our reasonable arguments, and let us not indulge in wishful thinking. I believe that with these intentions we will do the best in 1981 to preserve peace. Good evening and goodbye.

INDUSTRIAL COMBINES OVERFULFILL 1980 PLAN

DW310956 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Summary] The Herbert Warnke combine for noncutting shaping technology in Erfurt has reported all plan targets for 1980 fulfilled. The working people of this combine thus "scored an increase of 10.5 percent in goods production over last year." The working people of the combine introduced 124 new products into production since 1976, and they currently "determine international standards" with their presses.

The Leuna works fulfilled its 1980 plan targets at the beginning of this week, having achieved a production increase of 7.2 percent with lower energy consumption. The 14,000 working people of the Schmalkalden tools combine attained a result equivalent to the output of 2 days in excess of the plan and also fulfilled their export targets. The Hettstedt rolling mill, being the biggest nonferrous metal semi-finished products manufacturer in the GDR, fulfilled its monthly targets for the 115th time in a row. The rolling mill turned out materials worth M22 million in excess of the plan.

The Buna chemical works is the producer of plastic materials, caoutchouc and auxiliary materials for nearly all branches of the GDR's national economy. The most important basic material is carbide produced from domestic coal and lime. The carbide of the Buna works cuts down the GDR's oil imports by 5 million tons a year. The Buna works has a labor force of 23,000 which attained an above-plan output of goods worth M25 million by 30 December "without any essentially increased material input." The targets to be achieved in the Buna chemical works by the 10th SED Congress include the technical reorganization of the carbide plant. Guenter Wyschofsky, minister for the chemical industry, on 30 December participated in a meeting of trade union shop stewards and, on this occasion, inspected the polyvinyl chloride plant of the works, obtaining first-hand information about the development of three new PVC types which are characterized by a high degree of consistency and can be used in many ways. These are "top-quality products with great export capability."

BRIEFS

CIVIL DEFENSE CONFERENCE--Commanders and political workers from stand-by forces of civil defense, party secretaries and plant managers as well as the heads of state organs of Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk deliberated about civil defense tasks in the new training year at Everswalde-Pinkow over the weekend. As Siegfried Sommer, chairman of the council and head of the Bezirk's civil defense, reported, 88 percent of all units have assumed collective or individual pledges. Lt Gen Fritz Peter, chief of GDR civil defense, valued the exemplary initiatives of the working people of Oder Bezirk in the sphere of civil defense. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

MORE ON FOREIGN TV COMMENTATORS' DISCUSSION

LD300400 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 2030 GMT 28 Dec 80

["International Studio" program presented by Janos Hajdu, with New York TIMES Paris correspondent Flora Lewis, ZA RUBEZHOM deputy chief editor Georgiy Aleksandrovich Kuznetsov, TANJUG chief correspondent Velimir Budimir, and Austrian television commentator Hugo Portisch--live or recorded--Portisch speaks in German, Kuznetsov in Russian, Lewis in English, and Budimir in Serbo-Croatian, all with superimposed Hungarian translation, throughout the program.]

[Excerpts] [Hajdu] Mr Portisch: Here in Europe we have become accustomed in the 1970's to search for our well-being independently of political lines in an experimental, or--if you like--liberal progressive spirit, both in the West and the East. What effect will the great change in the United States--what we have heard so far is witness to this--have on our continent?

[Portisch] I believe that the effects will not be all that great. There will be that much difference. I interviewed Ronald Reagan during the election campaign and had a long talk with him. It seemed to me that his foreign policy concepts at the start and plans for the future do not represent such a big difference from the last 35 years of American foreign policy.

[Hajdu] And what about the great increase in military expenditure?

[Portisch] The great military expenditure has not come about yet, nor do I think that Ronald Reagan will be able to increase it considerably. We must not forget that Jimmy Carter has already significantly increased military spending in answer to the events in Afghanistan. In my opinion, even the American economy poses restrictions in this respect.

Perhaps you have noticed as well that in one of his most recent speeches Reagan said that there is no need to throw out SALT II. I think they will try to build the conditions of SALT III on the basis of SALT II. First of all, not much will be whittled away from SALT II. They will not discard this agreement; rather, they will say: Here is a treaty which can be improved upon, particularly by SALT III. I think this will be the line adopted by Reagan.

[Hajdu] Georgiy Aleksandrovich: The new American president, at least in his campaign speeches, has said either "no" or "differently" to all the goals at which the USSR has aimed in recent years in all areas of world politics. Is this not a blow to the foreign political endeavors of the socialist countries?

[Kuznetsov] Well, in my opinion historical experience shows that in the United States preelection speeches are rather different from reality. President Carter spoke about reducing military expenditure by $5 to 7 billion; in reality he increased it by a greater sum than that. Incidentally, I do not agree with my colleague, Mr Portisch, that the increase in military expenditure was in response to Afghanistan. The increase in American military expenditure began considerably earlier than that, particularly since the 1978 NATO session which approved the long-term development program of NATO armaments at the same time as the arms reduction negotiations were taking place.

Well, returning to the question of President Reagan, we do not attribute great significance to speeches made during the election campaign. This is particularly so as Reagan changed his political views considerably towards the end of the campaign. The warlike hawk, as Carter presented him, appeared in the role of the man of peace. Secondly, I would say that the statements made by Mr Reagan and his most important foreign political advisers, such as Allen, since the election show that they are viewing a number of questions in a rather sober spirit.

Naturally, it must be said that if the president or his circle say that they will approach Soviet-American relations from a position of strength, or if they say that they will link SALT with other issues, then, let us say, this is a trick which will not succeed. In the final analysis, the Americans need SALT just as much as the Soviet Union does.

[Hajdu] Can I take it that the Soviet Union has no objection in principle to renegotiating SALT II as long as it feels that the American proposals are aimed at a genuinely good agreement?

[Kuznetsov] Well, I am not yet aware of the government's position on this. I can merely refer to what Comrade Brezhnev said the other day in India. He said: We are willing to negotiate, we are willing to reduce armaments, we are willing to take constructive proposals by the other side into consideration. In other words, we shall also take the interests of the other side into consideration. Thus, the Soviet Union has always been willing to engage in arms reduction talks, and this is our position at the present time as well.

[Lewis] I would like to make a few points. First of all I agree with Mr Kuzentsov that the United States did indeed decide to increase defense expenditures before Afghanistan. Afghanistan only hastened the implementation of this decision and convinced many people of the need for increased defense spending. In essence, however, this decision was a reply; that is, it reflected the West's realization that the Soviet Union has for many years been increasing its stocks of all types of weapons which if measured in real terms and discounting low inflation and the increase of production costs, represents an annual increase of 45 percent according to Western calculations.

I would like to say to Mr Kuznetsov that the idea of negotiations regarding military expenditures has never arisen. The basis for all negotiations up to now has been the existing armaments, and on my part I am very sorry, and I wonder if the Soviet Government is also a little sorry, that they rejected without serious consideration Carter's 1977 proposal aimed at actual reductions in strategic armaments.

[Kuznetsov] I cannot agree with this. If you permit me, let us start with the last statement, the 1977 proposals allegedly aimed at an actual reduction in armaments. It is well-known that Senator Jackson was behind these suggestions. This is a generally known fact. What did Senator Jackson want? He wanted the Soviet Union to reduce the number of heavy missiles, in other words to reduce the only strategic weapons we possess. What is more, that we should do this while the United States could develop the cruise missiles without any limitations. I repeat, without any limitations. These, by the way, are manufactured by the Boeing enterprise, which will make billions of dollars of profit on these missiles during the 4 years. Senator Jackson is the representative of Washington, the state where Boeing is located. Thus, it is not the bad will of individual politicians that is involved, but rather the economy and the large armaments manufacturers. They need the continuation of the arms race.

[Portisch] If I may join in the great debate between the superpowers. The question of Euromissiles, that is, the cruise missiles mentioned by my colleague, Kuznetsov, also arises. However, these are opposed by the SS-20 missiles, the Soviet medium-range missiles. It is obvious that the Soviet medium-range missiles, the new-type SS-20's, were deployed before the NATO decision on further armaments. NATO, and particularly the European allies, built into the NATO resolution an offer to negotiations to the Soviet Union. They said: Why should we engage in a new spiral of rearmament? Let us not engage in one, let us sit down at the negotiating table and discuss how to settle the question of Euromissiles without actually deploying them. Naturally, since the Soviet medium-range missiles are already in position, they need to be discussed.

According to the Soviet position, there are so-called forward positions on the NATO side as well. Consequently, these should also be discussed.

[Hajdu] But do you not think that the refusal to ratify SALT II killed off the germination of trust?

[Portisch] If SALT II were to be rejected, if it were not to be ratified, if it were not to be the basis of continuing talks on arms limitation, you could be right. However, this is not so. SALT II was postponed by the American Congress, postponed by Carter. Following the Soviet military move into Afghanistan, Carter then asked Congress not to proceed with SALT II . In my opinion this was an attempt to save SALT II because had the Senate debated it, the majority would have turned against it and thus the agreement would have died.

[Kuznetsov] Your arguments remind me of a Russian proverb which will be difficult to translate. It says: Danilo has not died; the disease took him away. You say that Carter tried to save SALT and that Carter put the matter aside because of Afghanistan. The truth is that Carter did not put it aside because of Afghanistan. Let us not forget presidential order 50, which appeared precisely 2 months after the signing. Even the American press says that Carter was Reagan's best ally in putting SALT aside or killing it. He openly asked whether SALT was needed. Let us call things by their real names.

[Lewis] It is undoubtedly true that the Soviet step in Afghanistan evoked a considerable response in the United States. What Mr Portisch said is quite true, namely that had SALT II been submitted to the Senate, it would have rejected it. Of course, we know that it sounds very nice when someone speaks about wanting detente and peace. We all want these. However, in the meantime we hear that the Soviet Union is carrying out large-scale troop movements around Poland. This in itself would be contrary to the Helsinki agreement, at least to its spirit.

[Hajdu] Let me be specific. As regards Poland, which you have mentioned, I think all of us around this table know that the legitimate position of the socialist countries--as formulated in Moscow on 5 December--is that the Poles should solve their own problems by themselves. This is not merely a desire but a position. Despite this, I think that there cannot be any doubt, and it cannot be doubted in the United States either, that Poland will remain a socialist country. Is this also something that has a negative effect on the international atmosphere?

[Lewis] No, on the contrary. The United States has made it clear that it does not even contemplate changing the situation in Poland, that it does not wish to exert influence on Poland. On the other hand, it expects that others should also not endeavor to use military strength to change the internal situation of various countries.

[Hajdu] Mr Portisch.

[Portisch] Yes, the West has kept explaining that it wants above all to see the government in Poland remain the master of the situation, that it wants to see calm in Poland, that the process of renewal which has begun peacefully should continue peacefully. In other words, there are no hysterics in the West, no military threats. The West is concerned that there might be external interference with the internal process in Poland. Naturally, infringement on the independence and sovereignty of any European country by other countries leads to a serious deterioration of the atmosphere.

[Hajdu] All I wish to say in this connection is that the viewers obviously must have noticed that all of us, coming from various parts of the world and representing various ideological and political views, wish to see the Poles solve their problems themselves, and everyone hopes that they will succeed in this.

I would like to add only that I do not think that any government would accept grades or marks for the way in which a country with a socialist system solves its own problems. Presumably the Austrian Government would also object--and quite rightly--if we were to say that we are not willing to negotiate with Austria because it has become so economically dependent on this or that country that we can no longer regard Austria as a sovereign country. This would not be an acceptable method in international practice, and I think that this must be so in reverse as well.

[Portisch] Yes, it is quite clear that this would be unacceptable, and I think that the West as a whole--as well as we in Austria--knows that the situation is one of realpolitik. Poland is part of the Warsaw Pact and naturally will remain so. According to your terminology, Poland is a socialist state. As far as we know, the Polish trade unions are also fully loyal to the socialist state. We are only concerned with external interference.

[Hajdu] If I were evaluating the conduct of the West by the Western media's treatment of Poland, I would have to say that the time has already arrived for measures which none of us would like to see happen.

[Portisch] The Western press, the Western media, has for weeks been calling for calm and saying let us leave them alone, hands off Poland, they will solve it themselves. What does the Western press say that so excites you?

[Hajdu] When the Polish Episcopate issued a statement advising Polish citizens to think on the basis of realpolitik, without permitting themselves to be affected by influences which would represent an impossible path for Poland, it presumably had a reason for doing this. The Catholic episcopate is keeping a close eye on the attempts made from abroad--in this case not from the East--to influence various trade union functionaries and others. I think we can agree on this.

[Portisch] One could say that the position of the Western press--once again I can speak primarily of the Austrian press--agrees precisely with that of the Polish episcopate. It is absolutely natural. There must not be any provocation in Poland. What you call counterrevolution must not occur in Poland. Naturally, we agree on this. But the developments in Poland are not determined by the means of mass communication, by the West, but by the Poles.

[Hajdu] It would be a good thing if these Western means of mass communication were to broadcast these things, what you have just said, to Poland in Polish.

[Sudimir] We should all use as our point of departure the evaluation given by the PZPR Central Committee; that is, the PZPR plenum, namely that this is the greatest and deepest conflict in Polish society, in today's Poland, in the people's Poland. This is the evaluation of the Polish leadership, and it must be respected. This means, in my opinion, that there is no question of a counterrevolution. There is no question of an action against the party, but rather what is involved in an action directed against certain anomalies and the weak leadership manifested in the Polish party. This is something which they themselves have admitted. [Passage indistinct] We are talking of a movement which demands well-defined reforms on socialist bases. [words indistinct] In my opinion, when we are talking about the Western and Eastern press and anyone who writes or talks about events in Poland, we must resist interference in Polish events. The Poles must be left to solve their own problems on their own territory as well as they can.

When one says nonintervention one means for instance that certain people should not let rumors fly about the alleged movements of Soviet units along the Polish border and about the infiltration of tanks. None of this took place and all of it was denied. These are non-truths which bring the atmosphere to the boiling point. It is well known that the West is sending assistance to certain Polish leaders of the Solidarity trade union. This also brings the atmosphere to the boiling point, and this is fact. The atmosphere is brought to the boiling point by generalized opinions according to which one is talking about counterrevolution, fundamentally about action which is directed against the Polish party.

[Kuznetsov] I would only like to add two things to all this. [words indistinct] mentioned the alleged Soviet troops massing along the Soviet-Polish border. I read of what you talk about and of similar things in the American press--in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, for instance, that all foreigners have been moved away from the Western border area of the Soviet Union, that the border has been closed, etc. In the wake of these allegations, just before my journey here I read an article in IZVESTIYA written by the deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet in reply to the rumors about the closing of the border and the removal of the foreigners. He wrote about the number of foreigners--there are 1,100 tourists at the moment in Vilnius and Kaunas, and the French, for instance, are giving a theater performance there. So none of the foreigners has left. Why am I telling you all this? Why am I quoting all these examples? Because, regrettably, you endeavor to turn around everything which happens in the Soviet Union.

Not only do you turn everything around but you also terrorize with a Soviet threat. This is an old story. The story of the Soviet threat is as old as the Soviet Union. Naturally, I am quoting the expression Soviet threat. You mentioned troop movements. We know that the Americans sent AWACS aircraft to West Europe and that two NATO naval units have been put on battle alert.

I read your article in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE in which you (?note) that the American AFL-CIO provides money for the Polish trade unions. This is true, but it is also true that the AFL-CIO gave not a penny to the Polish trade unions until the Solidarity trade union was established and internal difficulties had erupted. Now they are sending the money. Even Secretary of State Muskie spoke against this. We know that the AFL-CIO has for many years been in close contact with the CIA. They are hoping to succeed in driving a wedge between the trade unions and the Polish Government. Here you have the facts of intervention. We ourselves are against intervention, against military intervention. Despite the fact that we are accused of a possible intervention, it was we who lent the Poles credit of $1.3 billion.

[Hajdu] I would now like to ask Mrs Lewis for her opinion about the Iran-Iraq war and the possible future of the Persian Gulf?

[Lewis] This war has created a very dangerous situation and one can hardly see any chances for a solution. This is not a great war but rather a specific war which neither party wants to stop, although the signs are that neither party is able or willing to allow mediation. So there is a grave danger that the war may widen and the Persian Gulf region will become the scene of greater battles. This would threaten the whole world with a grave danger, especially Western Europe and Japan since they are highly dependent on oil supplies from that area. It would be very important to all of us to make every effort to settle the conflict, but no one has so far been successful in initiating a solution.

As I see it, this is essentially a struggle between two people; this is in reality not a struggle between two countries. Saddam Husayn of Iraq is one of the parties whom Khomeyni is attempting to depose. He has made several such declarations. Husayn on the other hand would like to depose Khomeyni, the other warring party. Saddam Husayn for his part has openly called on the Iranians to banish Khomeyni. It is a great shame that we cannot go back to ancient history and have a duel such as that between Hector and Achilles, leaving everyone else out of the action.

[Hajdu] During the first part of December, Brezhnev made a proposal in Delhi for peace in the Persian Gulf to consolidate the relationships there. My impression is that the part of the proposal which includes security for the production and delivery of oil supplies is directed above all to Western Europe and the United States. Despite this, hardly had Brezhnev finished the sentence in Delhi than the NATO ministerial council in Brussels rejected his proposal. Why was this negative reaction so prompt?

[Lewis] As far as I know, he was able to finish his declaration and it was read in its entirety. If I am right, the objective of this declaration is not in essence to make peace between Iran and Iraq but is designed to make the Soviet Union able to assume the role of the peacekeeping power in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

[Hajdu] Is this the stance of the third world on this proposal?

[Budimir] I think this proposal, Comrade Brezhnev's proposal, was put forth at the appropriate time and I believe that it is a good proposal. Its acceptance would mean two things in my opinion--first of all tranquility in a region which today is a powderkeg for well-known reasons; and secondly, were the proposal to be accepted, it could be a signal to begin the creation of the so-called peace zones. Such proposals already exist in reference to various other zones. [words indistinct] You ask why it is not accepted in the West. Although I do not agree with the Western viewpoint, it is clear that there must be an obvious reason, namely that the Americans have declared the whole region as one of their own national interests and will not let go. Regrettably, all this results in conflict between the two superpowers independent of the constructive intention of the [word indistinct] Soviet proposal. It would really be useful were it accepted, but I doubt it will be. This too is a sign of mistrust, which is manifested not only in this region. Mistrust is charactistic of the overall relations between the superpowers who are responsible for world matters today. There is no solution for the time being. At least I cannot see one in the situation today.

[Hajdu] Mr Portisch, Flora Lewis noted why the United States does not consider Soviet participation desirable in a Middle East settlement relating to the Persian Gulf. She explained it clearly. In relation to this, are the interests of Western Europe and America exactly the same?

[Portisch] [words indistinct] Europe's and partly America's oil reserves are there, and naturally the whole of the Western economy would be greatly threatened were they to be isolated from these oil reserves. In this sense European interests, Western European interests, are the same as the interests of the United States in the region. I too believe that when one speaks about endangering this area and says it would be good were the superpowers to strive towards peace in the region-- then this work must begin with the fundamental issues.

What is it that is endangering peace in this area? What is it that has brought about a situation of uncertainty?

One factor is unquestionably the Iranian revolution to which the United States responded, then the taking of hostages to which the United States also responded by moving up the fleet. However, the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan is also a very significant factor. Thus, if we want to make a start on bringing about peace in this area, I think we must solve the specific problems.

[Kuznetsov] You have spoken about Afghanistan. But for God's sake, the negotiations on reducing military activities in the Indian Ocean region were broken off by the American side at the beginning of 1979. Let us face up to the fact. Why did they break off these negotiations? Because the United States did not need them any longer. By then they had the base, Diego Garcia, and they got Berbera. So why should they reduce their naval activities in the Indian Ocean? I do not agree with this; however, this is the logic of the American leaders.

[Lewis] It is true that those negotiations were broken off. [words indistinct] The United States believed that Soviet military incursions into the region would continue. A strengthened Soviet position in the region is seen as a threat not only by the United States but by the whole Western world, and the presence of American forces in the region is merely a reply to this threat. Brezhnev's proposal, which at first hearing appears as a recommendation concerning the establishment of a zone of peace, undoubtedly sounds very good. However, many people, not only in the United States but also in Western Europe, have received this proposal as some sort of Yalta solution.

[Kuznetsov] Let me answer this. It is said that we are increasing our forces in this area. It is precisely because of this that the negotiations on the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean must be carried through consistently. Let us do this together. You and me both. You in the columns of your own paper and I in mine. You should write that military activities in the Indian Ocean must be brought to an end, that it must be turned into an area of peace. Further, as regards the Mediterranean, where two fleets, two equal fleets, are stationed, we have proposed negotiations on withdrawing all forces. I am sure you remember the Soviet proposals concerning negotiations on this. We are still in favor of this.

GYENES INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS ISSUES

LD272100 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 27 Dec 80

[From the "Christmas Press Review"]

[Text] Budapest, 25 Dec (MTI)--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee and president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly, gave an interview to NEPSZABADSAG, which is carried in the paper's Christmas issue.

In the introductory part of his statement, dealing with this year's conferences of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member states, Andras Gyenes emphasizes that it was unanimously stressed both at the May Warsaw session, and most recently at the Moscow conference that "Our states wish to make further efforts for strengthening peace and security, for protecting the achievements of detente." Andras Gyenes points out that the vairous politicians and propaganda organs of the capitalist world interpret the Moscow standpoint in different ways. "I can say of those who replace the conference's document with various suppositions that the published statement is clear and unambiguous, and those who do not [as received] depart from this mislead public opinion, and cheat even themselves."

Speaking of detente the secretary of the HWSP Central Committee considers the Soviet-American relations, which "the Carter government brought to a low point not experienced for years," to be of outstanding importance.

"Thus it is understandable that much depends on the sense of reality of the next government of the United States, how it approaches international questions--mainly the problem of disarmament."

In connection with the effect the events in Poland have on the other socialist countries Andras Gyenes emphasizes: "Recently many suppositions have come to light on what effect the events in Poland will have on the socialist countries. A part of the bourgeois press brings the most recent Hungarian events into close connection with the Polish developments. We experienced this, for example, in connection with the 24th congress of Hungarian trade unions as well. They tried to present the Hungarian trade unions' standpoint of long-standing, and its long-standing practice--for example the relation of the party and the trade union or concerning the broad sphere of authority of trade unions--as something very new, a consequence of the events in Poland. I can only say of these combinations that in the internal policy practice, which the HSWP has been following for almost 25 years, external effects have never played a role, still less the wish of bourgeois forces. The most important point of view in forming the policy of the HSWP has always been with what it can best serve the people's interests, the building of socialism."

Andras Gyenes, answering a question in connection with his recent talks in Romania, mentions the strengthening of cooperation of the two neighbouring socialist countries, which is significant especially in an economic respect. He said: "At the same time we arrived at the conclusion that we have not by far exhausted the possibilities lying in the fact that we are neighbors. Thus in my opinion there are still tasks. We shall increase our activity so that the friendly cooperation of the Hungarian and Romanian peoples develop in every area of life on the basis of the principles accepted at the 1977 meeting of Janos Kadar and Nicolae Ceausescu, including that jointly expressed standpoint that the nationality living in the two neighboring socialist states fulfil the role of connecting link-bridge in this endeavour in a greater degree."

In connection with the independence of the socialist countries' foreign policy, and the harmonizing of this foreign policy, he points out that the relation of alliance to the countries of the Warsaw Treaty serves the fundamental interests of Hungarian people. Harmonizing of the standpoints, however, "does not exclude that the Hungarian People's Republic, as an independent sovereign state, be able to continue an independent foreign policy which keeps the national interests in view." Also in connection with this question Andras Gyenes emphasizes that Hungary "represents the same standpoint everywhere, which reflects the national interests and is harmonized with its allies. Even when it sat down to negotiations not with its allies, even when the talks are many-sided, and even when they are only bilateral, the fact that our friends and enemies alike acknowledge and respect our policy can be attributed primarily to this."

After this Andras Gyenes points out: "On the basis of peaceful coexistence, we are ready to hold fair talks with every political factor with which we can exchange words in merit on questions concerning the security of peoples, cooperation between countries, protecting the achievements of detente. There are those with whom we can find a common denominator more easily, with others in a more difficult way, and in certain cases with who we can find a common denominator only in part or at times not at all. But even in the case of such 'difficult' partners, we do not consider the efforts, possible strong debates, to be unnecessary so that they get to understand the essence of our policy, endeavours, intentions. We firmly retain our principled standpoint in these cases as well. This also means that we do not cherish illusions and do not try to produce illusions in our partners either."

The one-page interview in the Christmas issue of NEPSZABADSAG deals with the international activity of the HSWP as well. Accordingly, the Hungarian party maintains relations with nearly every [as received] of the world's some 100 communist and labour parties.

Besides the fact that it participates in the regional conferences embracing the international communist movement, it held high-level talks with some 80 fraternal parties in the period between the 11th and 12th Hungarian party congresses. The HSWP maintains relations with several movements fighting for national independence, with national democratic parties, for safeguarding peace, security, the results of detente, for assisting progress moreover, in solving the great problems of humanity. "It sees possibilities for cooperation, and carries on such cooperation with several socialist and social democratic parties, in spite of the ideological differences--at times irresolvable ideological conflicts," emphasizes Andras Gyenes.

"From among the communist parties we carry on very close cooperation covering every area of life primarily with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties of the socialist community," points out the secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. "We nurse with care our relations with the fraternal parties fighting in the capitalist and developing countries. There are parties with which our opinion does not coincide in every question, for example in the judgement of the road leading to socialism, or of existing socialism or in evaluating certain international developments."

Andras Gyenes is of the opinion that in the past year or two the fierceness of theoretical and ideological debates has lessened in the international labor movement, which, however, does not exclude that the differences in the judgement of certain actual questions--for example the evaluation of the events in Poland--not be able to surface. In his opinion the lessening of the fierceness in the debates is in connection with the sharpening of the capitalist crisis, and the effect this has on the masses of the capitalist countries, with the upswing of class struggle. "Our party does not exaggerate and does not underestimate the differences in opinion which exist in the international communist movement. We, however, devote the greatest attention in our relations not to the differences in opinion, but to solidarity, to those questions for the solving of which joint stand is indispensable."

In connection with the fact that the Chinese leadership makes efforts in several directions for restoring its party relations, Andras Gyenes said: "Settling the relations depends on the judgement of the concerned parties. We cannot enter into this. What concerns us: We were not the ones to break off these relations at that time; we never excluded the possibility that we [would] be able to settle our relation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism. At present the conditions of this--in our opinion--do not exist, and this is not our fault."

The conflicts of the Third World and the Hungarian relation to these is also a theme in the interview. The Hungarian standpoint, as Andras Gyenes points out, is determined in every case by what are the sources of the conflict, who are the participants and what are the endeavours of the interested. Andras Gyenes divides these conflicts into two groups: the majority of them are clashes between imperialism and national liberation movements; the smaller part are local conflicts between developing countries. "In the first case--for example in several African countries--the HSWP assures the liberation movements and developing countries fighting against neo-colonizers for strengthening their independence, for just and equal economic relations, of its complete sympathy, solidarity and support. This, in proportion with our possibilities, means on the one hand direct rendering of help; on the other hand it means political, diplomatic and moral support at the various international forums. The latter group--for example the war between Iraq and Iran--are, in our opinion, primarily harmful to the countries participating in the conflict, since they demand great sacrifices in human lives and in material resources alike, hinder the economic development of the concerned countries which they are greatly in need of, recall the danger of imperialism intervening, and present a great burden to the cause of international peace and security as well," emphasizes Andras Gyenes in conclusion in the interview carried in the Christmas issue of NEPSZABADSAG.

KADAR VISITS ANGYALFOLD PARTY, PRINTING PLANT

LD311120 Budapest MTI in English 0625 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, December 30 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, visited Angyalfold, one of Budapest's biggest working-class districts December 30. He was accompanied by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee. The visit started with a meeting of the guests and members of the 13th district's party committee Executive Committee at the headquarters of the district's party committee. Then the guests visited the new offset plant of [word indistinct] newspaper printing (?office).

At the party committee headquarters the guests were welcomed by Gabor Deak, member of the HSWP CC and first secretary of the district party committee. He informed the guests of the results achieved in the district during 1980.

The visit of the new and modern plant of Szikra newspaper printing office was taking place on the last but one day of the half a year long trial operation. First, the guests were accorded a warm welcome. Then they were informed by director-general Zoltan Csondes of the establishment of the new printing plant, which has been a priority investment project. Janos Kadar was informed that normal operation would start in the new offset newspaper printing office January 1. Execution was completed half a year ahead of the target. The project--which is to be continued--has so far cost 2,700 million forints, less than planned. Starting from the first day of 1981, this plant will produce with offset method all the copies of NEPSZABADSAG and NEPSZAVA. For the time being, composition will be done in the traditional way in the old printing office, but a change-over is envisaged to photo typesetting in the new plant. Long-range plans foresee to establish direct electronic telecommunications link among the editorial offices of the newspapers concerned, the MTI Hungarian news agency, and the Angyalfold offset printing plant. Further expansions are to be made in the new plant by the time its whole advanced capacity is available--scheduled for 1983--it is expected to account for one-quarter of Hungary's total printing output.

Janos Kadar visited various parts of the printing combine and expressed his appreciation of what he saw.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO INDONESIA--Jakarta, 29 Dec (MTI)--Istvan Debreczeni, ambassador to Jakarta of the Hungarian People's Republic, has arrived at his post and handed over his credentials to President Suharto of the Republic of Indonesia. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0622 GMT 30 Dec 80 LD]

ACTIVISTS' USSR VISIT--At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a Hungarian party worker delegation led by Andras Knopp, deputy head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union from 14 to 20 December. The delegation studied Soviet experiences in the party and state direction of the sciences and higher education at the CPSU Central Committee, several state organs of direction and Moscow and Karkhov Institutes. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Dec 80 p 4 AU]

JAGIELSKI ECONOMIC TALKS IN MOSCOW REPORTED

LD302034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Wladyslaw Knicfel report]

[Text] Talks took place in Moscow on 29 and 30 December between Meczyslaw Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Henryk Kisiel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers, and Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of Gosplan; Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the USSR Council of Ministers in CEMA; and Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Questions pertaining to defining the methods of deepening and expanding cooperation with the USSR--an essential factor for overcoming Poland's serious economic difficulties--as well as pertaining to the mutual deliveries of goods in 1981, were discussed in the course of the talks.

In addition to the assistance which is being given to Poland at present in the form of additional supplies, particularly basic fuel and raw materials, foodstuffs and financial aid, the Soviet Union expressed its readiness to jointly undertake with the PPR concerted steps aimed at a fuller use of the production capacities of Polish industry.

The country has available a substantial production capacity in many branches of industry, as well as numerous cadres of highly skilled specialists. However, the shortage of raw and other materials often hampers the full use of the economic potential.

Obtaining the additional supplies of raw and other materials from the USSR--often materials imported from capitalist countries--will allow increased production for the needs of our economy and for export. This applies in particular to the chemical, textile, engineering, telecommunications and construction materials industries.

Also discussed were the possibilities of cooperation with the Soviet Union in the continuation of the construction of selected projects, implementation of which has been temporarily suspended because of the limited outlays for investments which will be available to us in the near future. This concerns some projects, for instance, in the metallurgical, chemical and power industries. Production by these enterprises will be earmarked for the needs of the two countries and for export to third markets.

The food economy complex was considered as an important sphere of cooperation. Here it is essential to increase both animal and plant production as well as to expand the processing of agricultural products in order to improve deliveries to the home market.

Undertakings, the concrete solutions of which will be the subject of cooperation between the ministries concerned of both countries, will be designed among other things to better utilize the existing reserves and possibilities for developing market and export production as well as to improve the effectiveness of husbandry. The objective is to shape favorable conditions for a successful implementation of the 1981 development plan as well as for the preparation of precepts for the next 5-year plan.

The official communique of the Polish side says that all the undertakings discussed will be conducive to a further widening of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

LECH WALESA REPORTEDLY TO VISIT PARIS IN MARCH

NC311150 Paris AFP in English 1147 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 31 Dec (AFP)--Polish independent trade union leader Lech Walesa will visit Paris end of March, French trade unionist Edmond Maire said here today on his return from Warsaw.

Mr Maire, secretary-general of the French Labour Confederation (CFDT), said the visit by the "Solidarity" union leader was a sign that for the Polish social movement the time had come to settle into a "durable situation of evolution".

KANIA MAKES TOUR OF GDANSK, GDYNIA SHIPYARDS

LD302046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, arrived in the tricity at noon today. From the airport he went to the monument of the shipyard workers near Gate No 2 of the Gdansk shipyard, where he placed a bouquet of flowers. He was accompanied by Tadeusz Fiszbach, first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship party committee, and by Jerzy Koldzieuski, Gdansk voivoda.

In a brief talk with the desig- -s of the monument, Stanislaw Kania said: Let us hope that we will never again have to build such monuments.

The first secretary of the Central Committee then went to Gdynia and paid homage to the shipyard workers who had died by laying flowers at the monument of the victims of December 1970. He than began a visit to the Komuna Paryska shipyard, the most modern enterprise in the Polish shipbuilding industry. The present specialized work of the shipyard involves the complicated Ro-Ro ships which carry wheeled cargoes. Stanislaw Kania first visited the K-1 initial construction department where the technological process of shipbuilding begins. He then visited the K-2 hull prefabrication department and the W-2 and W-3 fitting-out departments.

In conversations with shipyard workers at their work posts, the first secretary expressed interest in current production, in work conditions, and in problems affecting the work force. Among the problems raised were those of workfree Saturdays and the implementation of postulates. The shipyard at present has several ships in the fitting-out stage, including a 17,600-ton Ro-Ro ship, the third in the series, which is destined for a Norwegian owner. Shipyard workers invited Stanislaw Kania aboard the ship. Apart from cargoes, the ship, which has several structures, is designed to carry 1,200 containers, including 100 in refrigerated holds. A powerful stern ramp weighing over 700 tons is characteristic of this type of ship. This ship will be delivered during the first quarter of next year.

The first secretary of the Central Committe also showed interest in the results of the accident which occurred a week ago when a prototype of the Ro-Ro ship, a car ferry, broke its moorings in a gale and drifted into another prototype ship, a bulk cargo carrier, and sank it. The first ship suffered little damage, but work is now in progress to salvage the other. The tour of the shipyard ended with a lunch in the shipyard cafeteria.

A conference of the party aktiv of the Komuna Paryska shipyard in Gdynia then began with the participation of Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Participants in the conference raised many problems, including internal party issues and economic problems. The shipyard is ending the year without fulfilling its plan. However, in the recent difficult months, there has been a marked improvement in productivity. The unrealistic plans for the delivery of ships to foreign owners and unfavorable contracts at a time when our own fleet is getting old, were criticized. The need to fully explain the reasons and the results of December events on the coast and the fact that people everywhere do not think and act in a new manner were raised. Many bitter, yet important, words were heard in the hall. These were voices full of solicitude for the future of the country.

The conference is continuing. Stanislaw Kania spoke at the end of it. We shall inform you of the contents of the speech made by the first secretaty of the Central Committee of the party in later bulletins.

Kania Speech

LD302358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Excerpt] At the Komuna Paryska shipyard in Gdynia Kania attended a party aktiv of the shipyard at which important problems of the party's work were discussed. The work of the shipyard's party organization during the last 4 months was presented, and also preparations for the ninth congress of the party.

The Central Committee first secretary discussed the political and economic situation of the country, paying special attention to the implementation of the decisions of the seventh plenum, which outlined a decisive course for the implementation of democratic and socialist renewal.

Referring to the December events of 1970 on the Baltic coast, Stanislaw Kania stated that we cannot forget them, not only because of the memory of the tragedy, but primarily because of the conclusions drawn from them. It is exactly under the influence of what had happened along the coast 10 years ago that the conviction was shaped that we must do everything possible to avoid conflicts between the authority and the nation, and that conflicts should not be solved by force. This conviction bore fruit in the course of the solving of problems in August this year.

The first secretary of the Central Committee recalled the successive steps taken by the party and by its leadership to solve the crisis and to inaugurate the process of renewal. The fullest program was presented by the seventh plenum of the Central Committee of the party, which outlined a decisive course leading to the strengthening of socialism and the development of democracy. It also pointed to the dangers threatening the socialist renewal. These warnings remain topical.

Stanislaw Kania underlined the firm will of the leadership of the party as regards the development of socialist democracy, and stated that it should be treated primarily as a factor in increasing national activity and in stimulating attitudes of coresponsibility.

The Central Committee first secretary paid much attention to the problem of the trade union movement. He pointed out that despite the lack of organizational unity we must see to it that in the trade union movement there should be no ideological split, that the movement should be socialist in character. The party and state authorities declare and unequivocally confirm their constructive attitude to all trade unions, Stanislaw Kania said.

Further Report

LD310410 Warsaw PAP in English 0210 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Excerpts] PUWP First Secretary Stanislaw Kania met with party activists of the Komuna Paryska shipyard in Gdynia. The discussion concerned many problems related to the present situation of the country and the party's activity on various levels--from the enterprise to the central level. The participants in the meeting stressed the need to speed up the renewal process in the political and social life and in the economy. They said that independently of the comprehensive solutions to be offered at the approaching party congress and those which will be contained in the economic reform, it is necessary to solve many minor issues without delay. That, however, should fully agree with the already approved line of renewal.

Stanislaw Kania stressed the party's determination to develop socialist democracy, to overcome the obstacles which stand in its way. Democracy should be treated above all as a factor of intensifying the social activity; it should stimulate an attitude of co-responsibility.

Stanislaw Kania dealt at large with the problems of the trade unions movement. Despite the [word indistinct] or organizational unity, we should strive to protect the trade unions movement from ideological disruption, so that it is of a socialist character. The party and the state authorities declare and [word indistinct] confirm their constructive attitude to all the trade unions.

Kania also spoke extensively on economic problems. The present is the second year running which marks a drop in the national income, and we should be prepared for a similar trend next year, too. Hence the prevention of the worsening of the population's living standard is an extremely difficult task. Maintaining the living standard will be possible mainly through a very significant curbing of investments. However, such a policy may not be pursued on a long-term basis, the more so as housing construction has a large share in the investments. It must progress at a faster pace than in the past. Hence we should try to avail ourselves of all the opportunities for improving the efficiency of management.

It is extremely important that we consolidate Poland's international position, the first secretary said. We want our country to be an important link in the whole socialist community, which is a guarantee of our national security, Kania said. At the same time we must bear it in mind that any aggravation of the situation and an internal weakening of Poland results in a weakening of the whole community. Stanislaw Kania stressed that both the Soviet Union and the other socialist states have trust in our party, its ability to create a programme of socialist democracy [words indistinct] programme for the whole working class and the whole nation.

Gdansk Radio Report

LD310955 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0540 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Excerpt] At the end of the activists conference Stanislaw Kania took the floor. He commented on the issues raised during the meeting and presented the present difficult socioeconomic situation of the country, pointing out the international aspects of it. Ending his speech, the first secretary of the party Central Committee said:

[Begin Kania recording] We are entering a new year, a year which is defined economically in our plan and as regards the intentions of our party as the year that will be defined by the coming ninth congress of our party. We would certainly like it to be a different year from the past one, a year without tremors, a year of harmonization--not only in the national economy but also in relations between the authorities and the community, a year of growth of the position of our party, but also a year of strengthening of all factors which contribute to our national security, our independence and sovereignty. This, after all, is a priceless treasure for the nation and an order to anyone who serves the state or serves in the party. The higher the rank, the higher the responsibility for it. One would also like to hope that it will be a year of growth in personal satisfaction for each of the comrades sitting here, for your families, for the entire party organiztion, meaning here the works party organization and the voivodship party organization in Gdansk. A better year, a year of satisfaction for all those who wish people's Poland well and who act for the sake of its prosperity. [applause] [end recording]

PINKOWSKI, GRABSKI VISIT OIL BLOWOUT SITE

LD301428 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] The site of the Daszewo-1 oil well near Karlin was visited today by Jozef Pinkowski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Grabski. They were briefed on the progress of efforts to stop the fire which is still raging at the well, the state of current work, construction of water and oil pipelines. They also met the experts who are preparing to put out the fire in Karlin.

SOLIDARITY WEEKLY JEDNOSC TO BEGIN PUBLICATION

LD311030 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] The first issue of JEDNOSC [UNITY], a weekly published by the Solidarity trade union, will appear at the beginning of January. At first it will be prepared by an amateur editorial board, and eventually some professional journalists will be engaged. We estimate that initially the editions will run to 100,000 as agreed with the Szczecin voivoda.

As far as paper is concerned, we have settled the problem by way of a friendly agreement with the Skolwin paper mill. We will organize the collection of waste paper and will supply it to the mill, and the mill workers will produce the necessary quantity of paper during their days off. The JEDNOSC weekly will cater mostly to the western coastal region, but things will be kept flexible. As the need arises it may be published every other day.

LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER, UNIONS SIGN AGREEMENT

LD302218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] An agreement was signed in Lodz today by the minister of light industry and representatives of the three trade unions active in this industry concerning the postulates on conditions of work, wages and welfare and other problems submitted by the workforces to the union organizations and the administration.

The agreement envisages that by 30 April 1980 a new collective labor agreement will be entered into. It also contains decisions on such essential matters as preparation for substituting piecework by other forms of work and pay, preparing a program for limiting and gradually phasing out night shifts, expanding health care for workforces, and expanding sanatorium facilities. The implementation of the agreement should greatly improve working and welfare conditions for light industry employees.

The agreement was signed by representatives of the ministry, including Minister Wladyslaw Jablonski; and representatives of the temporary commission of textile workers of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, the main board of the Independent Trade Union of the Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Trade Union, and the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union of Textile Workers, Wspolpraca.

PRECONGRESS PARTY VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEES MEET

LD301550 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Plenary sessions of party voivodship committees are being held today in Bialystok, Leszno and Olsztyn to discuss the political and socioeconomic situation in the regions and tasks facing party branches and organizations before the Ninth PZPR Congress.

BRIEFS

NEW TRADE UNION REGISTERED--The Warsaw Voivodship Court has registered the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Flour-Milling Industry Workers based in Warsaw. This is the 53d trade union registered by the voivodship court so far. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 23 Dec 80 LD]

NEW MONTHLY--The first issue of a literary monthly PISMA will appear in Krakow in January. The editorial board is headed by literary critic, chairman of the Krakow branch of Polish writers, (Jan Piestachowica). The creation of a new monthly is in response to efforts of many years and demands from the Krakow literary milieu, the largest in the country after Warsaw. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 22 Dec 80 LD]

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT SOCIALIST UNITY FRONT PLENUM

AU301131 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

[Speech made by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the plenum of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front plenum on 23 December in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends, Now, at the end of the 1976-1980 5-year plan and the beginning of the new 5-year plan, which will mark a new stage in socialist Romania's socioeconomic development, I would like to briefly refer, at this plenum of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], to certain issues concerning the balance sheet of the current 5-year plan and SDUF's activities.

In recent months, at the Central Committee plenum and the October and November sessions of the Grand National Assembly [GNA], we discussed our plan in detail, both the results attained in this period and the future tasks. We can state that we are concluding this 5-year plan with outstanding results in all fields. Our industry has fulfilled the 5-year plan provisions with a significant surplus of several scores of billion lei. Agriculture has also developed at an annual rate of more than 5 percent as well as other fields of activity. The social product and national income have also increased; the overall wealth of our fatherland has recorded substantial progress. We can state that the provisions of the first stage of implementing the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania were successfully fulfilled in all fields. On the basis of the overall development of our fatherland's forces of production, we have also implemented the program for regional development. Large industrial platforms were built in all our country's counties. Through their commissioning, we have attained the envisaged goal of an industrial production of 10 billion lei in each county.

The SDUF plenum also noted that an important number of housing dwellings, hospitals, other health units, schools and other cultural projects were built in this period. We are all familiar with the achievements of our towns and villages. Generally speaking, one can state that there is no locality in our fatherland in which the intensive and lively activity of socialist builders is not being felt. This activity is aimed at strengthening and modernizing the technical-material base and developing the socioeconomic units, which jointly ensure the socialist fatherland's overall progress and the continuous increase in our people's material and intellectual well-being.

On the basis of results attained in socioeconomic development, we have successfully fulfilled the program for raising the people's material and intellectual well-being. I believe you are all familiar with the report presented both at the Central Committee plenum and the GNA session. As a matter of fact, each of you is directly familiar with these facts, as implementation of measures to raise real remuneration about 29 percent compared with the 18-20 percent initially envisaged in the 5-year plan was attained in all counties and localities and has been felt in each household, by increasing the purchasing power and well-being of each working man in Socialist Romania. (loud applause)

Successful implementation of the program to raise the material and intellectual living standard powerfully demonstrates that building the comprehensively developed socialist society--on the basis of expanding and developing the forces of production, raising the civilization and cultural level of all the people and promoting the latest achievements of contemporary science and technology--is the best and surest way to continuously strengthen the fatherland's economic strength and continuously increase the people's well-being. It also demonstrates that the essence of the socialist society we are building in Romania is to ensure the well-being and happiness of the people and each individual as well as all conditions for our nation to be able to enjoy all achievements of material and intellectual civilization, to lead a dignified and free life and to assert itself in the contemporary world as a powerful force in the struggle for peace and national independence. (loud applause)

You are also familiar with the program of measures on ensuring the necessary supplies for the fourth quarter of 1980 and the first half of 1981. As you noted from the discussion at the Central Committee and GNA plenums as well as from actual facts, we are increasing not only the value but also the item-specification of the 5-year plan provisions. We have attained large consumption, in view of the level from which we proceeded. Without referring to the distant past, if we were only to refer to the 1975 consumption, we can say that we have achieved a substantial increase of 17 kg in meat consumption, from 45 kg to 62 kg per inhabitant. Likewise, the consumption of milk, vegetables, potatoes and other products has also substantially increased. This is a great achievement, although some may say that there should be more. I also agree with that; maybe there should be more in the case of certain categories of products. However, generally speaking, the consumption in Romania fully meets physiological needs. We already consume over 3,000 calories, something which puts our country among the first 10 countries in the world concerning calory consumption per inhabitant. This is an outstanding achievement, which proves that, from this viewpoint, too, we are no longer a developing country. (loud applause)

As you well know, in the next 5-year plan we will continue to pay appropriate attention to raising the people's living standard, along with ensuring overall economic development. Special measures were drafted in this respect. We will lay greater emphasis on local and county self-management and self-administration. The counties and localities are now in charge of ensuring proper supplies of consumer goods to the people, particularly agricultural products, in accordance with the 5-year plan provisions, which are quite good. We plan to reach a meat consumption of about 68-70 kg per inhabitant by 1985 and to increase the consumption of vegetables and other products, such as milk, eggs and so forth. Of course, the situation is somewhat different in Bucharest, where we have and will continue to have a slightly higher consumption than the average countrywide consumption, in view of the fact that the capital city has a larger number of inhabitants. Generally speaking, we bear in mind that the self-management and self-administration measures established for agriculture must ensure fulfillment of those tasks even before the end of 1985. Of course, it depends on each county, each Democracy Front Organization and each Democracy Front Council in our localities--as well as on the manner in which they will act, in close unity and cooperation--to fulfill the measures to rapidly increase agricultural and consumer goods production, in order to better meet the requirements for diversifying the people's consumption. From the viewpoint of calories, it is not necessary to and must not exceed the present level. By consuming more meat, milk or eggs, we will have to consume less bread and other products, as has happened throughout the world. Therefore, it is more a question of diversifying products and consumption, since from the quantitative viewpoint of calories, it is not necessary to exceed 3,000 calories.

The party Central Committee plenum and GNA session examined the plan and measures to raise material well-being and adopted a number of laws on improving the management of our society and firmly applying the principle of workers self-management and self-administration and the new economic mechanism in all fields.

We adopted a number of laws which you all know. As a matter of fact, the plenum of the SDUF National Council and of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization [SDUO] discussed the laws. Hence, I do not wish to refer to them now. A number of new normative documents are currently being drafted, in order to adopt all measures for creating the necessary legal framework required by the proper functioning of the new economic mechanism in all fields. Until the end of the first half of 1981, the drafting of all new measures will be concluded, after which we will have to concentrate all forces on implementing the new economic mechanism as well as workers self-management and self-administration.

It is obvious that the SDUF member organizations, which actually include all our social and public organizations, as well as all socialist categories, have made and are making an important contribution to everything attained thus far. By unflinchingly following the policy of the RCP, the leading political force in our society, all SDUF organizations, including SDUO, which is now marking its first anniversary, have made an important contribution to all these achievements. I would like to point out the important role already being played in our society by SDUF, with its over two and one-half million members, which has ensured the organized participation in the country's political life by large categories of our fatherland's citizens, from all fields of the socioeconomic life.

This is actually an expression of improving our socialist democracy and expanding the framework for participation by the broad masses and all the people in running all fields of activity. Of course, in our state, which is a state of workers and peasants, the primary role is played by the workers class, the leading class in our society, which is building a workers and revolutionary democracy in close cooperation and unity with the peasantry, intellectuals and all other working people categories. This wonderful force of our people's socialist unity is the basis of all our achievements and lasting guarantee of implementing the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society, ensuring Romania's progress toward communism and continuously strengthening the sovereignty and independence of our fatherland! (loud and prolonged applause)

You are familiar with provisions of the 12th party congress directives for the next 5-year plan. In the first part of 1981, we will adopt the 5-year plan in its final form and will discuss it at the respective time within SDUF and GNA sessions, after which it will become the country's law for socioeconomic development in the 1981-85 period. You are familiar with the 1981 provisions included in the plan adopted by the GNA in October. In accordance with the 12th party congress directives, we plan to continue to develop the forces of production in 1981 and to strengthen the technical-material base of our society, by attaining a 7 percent increase rate of industrial production and a more than 5 percent increase of agricultural production.

We will lay greater emphasis next year on commissioning and attaining plan parameters at plants that are not working at full capacity, so that 1981 should become the year of higher quality and improved technological level in our entire socialist industry.

We will also lay greater emphasis on building and commissioning the investment projects started in the 5-year plan we are now concluding, on those which were delayed and on those that must be commissioned in 1981. I must say that we have pretty big plans for next year in that respect.

We also have important plans for agriculture. You are all familiar with them. We have adopted special programs to stimulate agricultural production, to ensure that each square meter of land will be farmed and to attain maximum production. We must do everything possible that the agricultural working people, peasants and all citizens owning useful land under one form or another should farm it and attain maximum production.

Our provisions for average productions are not too large, generally speaking. With good organization, order and discipline and by implementing the established measures, they can be fulfilled and even exceeded. We must do everything possible to ensure that in 1981 and the next 5-year plan our agriculture will meet the targets set by the 12th congress! We must really attain a qualitative revolution in agriculture, from the viewpoint of productivity and technology, thus increasing the incomes of cooperative workers and peasants and the contribution of agriculture to the overall development of our socialist fatherland.

We intend to pay greater attention to the question of quality, labor productivity, economic efficiency and reducing material and production costs, in order to attain greater efficiency in all fields. On this basis, we must ensure a greater increase in the national wealth, social product and national income, so as to produce the necessary means for the country's overall progress and for fulfilling the next 5-year program to increase the people's material and intellectual well-being.

I would like to stress that we have everything we need in order to fulfill the 1981 plan provisions and the provisions of the next 5-year plan directives, as they were established. Of course, we will be able to do it through better work and greater discipline in all fields, by increasing responsibilities and reducing nonproductive waste and consumption. We must pay particular attention to reducing material consumption; we are still consuming 20-30 percent more than many developed countries for the same product. Likewise, some products require more manpower, some 2-3 times more. It is obvious that, if we spend more materials and working hours for a product, meaning that we have low labor productivity, our efficiency and income will be lower also; hence, our opportunities to increase the country's overall incomes and wealth as well as the people's well-being will be lower too. It is up to each one of us to ensure more economic and efficient administration of the important available means. Indeed, we can be proud that our fatherland now has fixed assets worth almost 2 trillion lei. With these means, we can ensure a huge expansion of our national wealth. We must utilize them properly, so as to ensure that they work at full capacity and economically. From this viewpoint, we have wonderful people. Our workers class has powerfully demonstrated its creative force. Some comrades mentioned at this plenum that, in certain places, the average age of the workers is 21 or 23 years, which demonstrates the force of our manpower in one county or the other. Generally speaking, our workers class has among its ranks millions of youths in all fields. Our intelligentsia has hundreds of thousands of young intellectuals. There are also powerful young forces among our peasantry too. We have such forces in all fields. Let us pool all these forces which have demonstrated that they can rapidly master modern technology and can produce wonders! With this wonderful force of our people we will fulfill and even overfulfill the next 5-year plan provisions! We must do everything to attain that goal. (loud applause)

It is obvious that we must also stress at this plenum the decisive role of the workers class, of the alliance between workers and peasants and of the alliance with all other social categories. We owe all our achievements and the fact that Romania has covered this huge distance along the road of well-being and happiness to the workers class, peasantry and all working people, regardless of nationality. That is why, from the rostrum of the plenum of the SDUF National Council, I would like to thank the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all working people, regardless of nationality, for the self-denying spirit with which they are implementing the policy of the RCP, the leading political force in our society. (loud and prolonged applause)

I also wish to extend warmest congratulations to all working people and all our people for these wonderful achievements and to wish them new successes and victories in all fields, to the benefit of the fatherland and its greatness. (loud and prolonged applause)

We must increasingly strengthen all our people's unity within SDUF. We must firmly act to overcome all hardships and mistakes which we had and still have. Comrades, I would like to remind you that when we adopted the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society at the 11th congress, I warned you that we are not embarking upon an easy road, that we are actually embarking upon a difficult road of work and that we are aiming at high goals, for which we have to cover yet unknown distances in order to reach them. But we must be determined to overcome all obstacles along this road toward the high peaks of communism! There is no turning back for our country and mankind in general, mankind has always marched forward, not backward.

We have proceeded along the road of communism, have attained great results and have faced and are still facing obstacles. There is still a long distance to cover, but in their long history our people have shown that they know and give priority to the interests of their independence and sovereignty, to the interests of their well-being and happiness and to their right to live in freedom and dignity in the world. (loud and prolonged applause)

It is known that history has always recorded, not consumption at a given historical time, but what was accumulated and done to develop the forces of production and ensure the future of a nation. Our forefathers have done everything possible, by overcoming many difficulties, to ensure the continuous progress of the fatherland, to shape the national state, to develop our nation and to attain national unity. Under difficult conditions, they fought, did their best and sacrificed their lives to ensure the future of the fatherland. We must understand that only by developing the forces of production and increasing the national wealth can we guarantee Romania's communist future, the people's well-being and the fatherland's independence and sovereignty! (loud applause)

We are entering a new stage of implementing the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society. The next 5-year plan will mark an important stage. We must do everything possible to fulfill the trust and expectations of the people and to ensure close unity in unswervingly implementing this program!

Comrades, I would like to remind you that our activity is being carried out under particularly complex international conditions. The economic crisis, which forecasts claim will worsen in 1981, and the great increase in the price of raw materials, particularly oil prices, demand that we intensify our efforts to better meet our social need with our own forces.

At the same time we are witnessing a particularly serious accentuation of international tension. New conflicts have emerged that threaten to involve other states, something which can lead to an even greater aggravation of the international life. This primarily requires that we also concern ourselves with strengthening our army's defense and combat capabilities. It is true that we decided to reduce military expenditures in 1980. The provisions for the new year are practically at the 1980 level. However, we believe that with our defense provisions, we have ensured conditions to continuously develop our army's equipment and combat capacity, so that it can fulfill its tasks in case of need, can defend our revolutionary achievements and the country's independence and sovereignty and can do its duty according to commitments assumed at the international level. At the same time, we are doing everything possible to guarantee our people's peace and tranquillity and to contribute to the peace and tranquillity of Europe and all mankind.

Romania's entire international policy is devoted to continuously expanding relations with socialist countries, primarily with our neighbors, developing countries, states fighting for their independence and sovereignty and all states, including the developed capitalist countries, proceeding from principles of full equality of rights, strict observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other countries, cooperation on the basis of equity and mutual advantage, and total nonuse of force or the threat of force in resolving international problems. It is the only rational policy and the only political line which is meaningful not only for Romania, but the entire world, any other policy would mean armament and war, something which would jeopardize not only the life of some people but the achievements of civilization itself and the life of entire nations and peoples. Therefore, the struggle for peace, detente and observance of national independence is now the decisive factor of ensuring the development of human society, the life of people and each nation, including our nation too. (loud applause)

We are determined to do everything possible to make a contribution to the triumph of the policy of detente and peace. We firmly speak out for resolving all contentious issues through negotiations alone. It is in the interest of all peoples still in conflict to start negotiations to resolve their differences by talking and finding mutually acceptable solutions.

We are firmly acting to ensure the successful development of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which has begun in Madrid. We would like the meeting to give greater impetus to the policy of detente and cooperation. We advocate the organization of a conference on disarmament and trust in Europe. We are for expanding contacts and cooperation in Europe, for overcoming the division of Europe into military blocs and other ways and for a united Europe, while observing its diversity and each nation's specific character, including each nation's social system. Europe must be a model of international relations and must have a new kind of unity based on cooperation among countries with various social systems. As has done so much for civilization in the past, Europe is called upon today to do a lot to maintain civilization's achievements and to open a new way along the road of progress and peace on the continent and throughout the world. (loud and prolonged applause)

All successes attained in developing our socialist fatherland and strengthening its material and intellectual force make an important contribution both to Romania's progress and to the cause of socialism, the cause of peace and detente and the national independence of all countries. We will do everything possible to ensure that our achievements demonstrate that only socialism is the future and golden prospect for mankind. (loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades and friends,

In conclusion I would like to again express the conviction that all SDUF member organizations, the SDUO and all its members will do everything possible to strengthen unity and cooperation and to unite all our people so that they can overcome all obstacles and difficulties, thus ensuring our fatherland's firm progress.

We are capable of doing it.

Let us pledge to our people that we will spare no effort to ensure the greatness, well-being, dignity and independence of Socialist Romania. (loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP")

With this trust in our wonderful people's force, I wish to extend now, on New Year's Eve, best wishes for well-being, happiness and success to the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all social categories and all our people.

I wish you and all members of the SDUF National Council success in your activity and much health and happiness. A Happy New Year! (loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the people." All those present stand up and enthusiastically cheer for the RCP, the leading political force in our society, and for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania).

COMMUNIQUE ON PCI'S BUFALINI VISIT REPORTED

LD310843 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 21 Dec 80 p 20

[Unattributed report: "Ceausescu-Bufalini: Resuming Detente Policy"]

[Text] Bucharest--Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Secretary General and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu yesterday received PCI Directorate member Comrade Paolo Bufalini. The meeting was attended by RCP Foreign Relations Section Deputy Chief Comrade Rodolfo Mechini. The communique issued following the talks states that at the meeting mutual information was provided concerning the two parties' activities.

Note was taken, with satisfaction, of the existence of good relations between the RCP and the PCI and the desire was expressed to extend them in the interests of both parties and both countries and in the interest of the general cause of peace and socialism.

In view of the deterioration in the international situation, emphasis was placed on the need to step up efforts to reduce tension in international life, to resume and strengthen the process of detente, peace, cooperation and respect for national independence and to resolve the continuing tensions and conflicts in various parts of the world by political means and through negotiations.

Following an examination of the problems of security and cooperation on our continent, where military forces and weapons are on the increase and where means of mass destruction, including nuclear ones, are accumulating, emphasis was placed on the importance that the Madrid conference proceed in a positive manner so that it can give new impetus to the realization of all parts of the Helsinki Final Act and help to expand cooperation among the European states--especially with a view to reaching effective decisions on military disengagement [disimpegno] and disarmament in Europe.

Emphasis was also placed on the need to step up efforts aimed at surmounting underdevelopment, reducing the economic gaps among states and establishing a new world economic order.

Both sides expressed their confidence in the ability of the Polish United Workers Party, the Polish working class and the entire Polish people to surmount the difficulties that have emerged so as to insure Poland's further development on the road to the workers' prosperity and socialism.

The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

STATE DECREE ON RULES FOR AGRICULTURAL WORK

AU272026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Dec (AGERPRES)--A decree of the State Council establishes in Romania compulsory rules for the performance of the basic agricultural operations. They refer to the depth of ploughing which differs contingent upon the types of soil and of culture, the quantity of seed per square meter and other indices.

For the actions and measures conducive to increasing production and labour productivity in agriculture to be unitarily established, the decree demands the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry to draw up, together with the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, the official list of strains and hybrids for all cultivated plants, technologies of production for every culture, technical rules for the elimination of the excessive humidity, for fighting and preventing soil erosion, technical rules for the improvement, upkeep and expoitation of pastures, technical rules for the harvesting, conveyance and storage of the farm production.

SUNDIC VIEWS PROSPECT OF 1981 WITHOUT TITO

LD302120 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The year 1980 will be remembered as a year of severe tests for world peace. We in Yugoslavia are seeing it off with sadness, because we are awaiting the new year 1981 without Comrade Tito. When we leave the old and enter the new year we will hear no message from him, but it is quite certain that at that moment, the same as in all preceding years, we will think of Tito. Tito's admirers all over the world will also think of him, because Tito was a world citizen in the true sense of the world.

By following Tito's path, as we have always done, Yugoslavia is entering the year 1981 as united and as determined to guard and preserve its independence and freedom as it was when Tito was heading it. No one in the world has any doubts in this respect. The year which is before us will maybe be harder than its predecessor. In the present-day turbulent world, full of contradictions and weighed down by war conflicts and intensified bloc confrontation, lasting and stable peace remains a distant goal, but a goal which is not unattainable if all the countries and the world as a whole do all they can to halt the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation.

Yugoslavia has exerted enormous efforts both in this part of the world and further afield with the aim of preserving peace. There has been no halt in this and there will be none next year, either. Above all, Yugoslavia has consolidated and expanded cooperation with all its neighbors, which is always of the greatest importance for every country. On the European stage too, Yugoslavia has made its presence felt. The role which Yugoslavia played in the preparations for the Madrid conference and during its work was, we might go as far to say, almost decisive in getting the Madrid meeting out of the stalemate in which it found itself at its beginning. Yugoslavia is also one of those rare countries which has good and friendly relations with all the European countries without--it might be said--any exceptions. The same could be said about Yugoslavia's relations with the great powers.

It is true, of course, that the mistrust which exists between the great powers is making itself felt everywhere in the world and even in our own thinking. Just like many other countries which do not belong to military blocs, Yugoslavia, apart from all that it strives to do as a nonaligned and socialist country, has to set aside considerable funds to protect its national security, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Nonaligned policy has been and remains Yugoslavia's main foreign political orientation. In the circumstances when even the nonaligned movement faces numerous problems, including war conflicts between some of its member countries, Yugoslavia firmly holds the view that the policy of nonalignment remains the main hope for mankind. Nothing that happened during the past year or may happen in 1981, has been and will be able to shake mankind's belief that the nonaligned policy is the only right way to guard the freedom and independence of the movement's member countries.

While living in a Europe divided into blocs, where numerous non-European interests are also clashing, Yugoslavia has shown and proved by its own example that the best freedom is the freedom which it won and chose on its own and that the most secure peace is the peace which it guards on its own. Some of the developments inside the blocs have confirmed the significance of the Yugoslav example.

It is true that today, as in the past, Yugoslavia is aware of the fact that there are many who dislike both our self-managing development and our nonaligned policy.

However, recalling this time again some of the speculations about post-Tito Yugoslavia, we may note with pride that none of them has come true. Though not free from worries, Yugoslavia is entering 1981 with as much courage as it entered all the preceding years when Tito was at its head.

GRLICKOV SPEAKS OF TITO'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO WORLD

LD302200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 30 Dec (TANJUG)--Striving for the development of socialism "from words to deeds" and for the "here and now" approach, Comrade Tito was in fact advocating the idea that socialism was translated into every concrete [word indistinct] as much as the languages of all of our nations and nationalities, so that through their own experience and their own conditions they took part in defining it on the basis of the most modern demands of life. His and our search for the democratic symbol of socialism which will encompass its general identity as well as [words indistinct] and present-day experience has led to socialist self-management.

This was stated in an interview given to Zagreb television by Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, when speaking about President Tito as a man and the gravity of the loss caused to our nations and nationalities and the working people of our country by President Tito's death.

Having stressed President Tito's great contribution in international relations and in the relations between the workers and communist parties, Grlickov singled out, in his view, Tito's three most important contributions: struggle for peace and active peaceful coexistence in the world; launching the non-aligned movement and involvement in its development; and finally (?President) Tito's demand that the practice be abandoned whereby in the workers and communist movement one should live and operate on the basis of a single political line, formulated in one center.

On these maxims, said Grlickov, and on his great (?contribution) to life and to the revolution, Tito acquired a great reputation and moral capital in the world. The specific weight of his word, of his involvement and of his authority was therefore greater than the geography of our country and the position of head of state and party. This is why President Tito's ideas were equally respected both by those who, objectively speaking, followed the path of his activity in international relations and by his opponents.

Speaking of Yugoslavia's position in the world, Grlickov said that today our country stands proud. Established on its authentic revolution, on socialist self-management, on its independent and nonaligned foreign policy, on the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, it will be even stronger and more compact in efforts for the implementation of its objectives, its progress and of its socialist democratic development. While President Tito was among us we were able to make progress with his authority and his moral capital and to seek an alibi for any lagging behind. However, we are now in the process of agreement-seeking and of enhancing the plurality of self-management interests in the interest of the community. [words indistinct] and statesmen that our president was, with his ideas, with the institutions and principles on which our society is based, and with his authentic interpretation he truly secured the reputation which goes far beyond the geographic and economic potentials of our country, stressed Grlickov.

DJURANOVIC ENCOURAGES COMPATRIOTS TO RETURN

LD302030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Dec (TANJUG)--"Next year we are dutybound even more to step up the responsibility, efforts, organization and efficiency in implementing the policy of economic stabilization.

"With all economic policy measures and with intensified action of conscious subjective forces we must decisively extend the positive processes manifested in the year which has passed. These are, in the main, to increase exports, to reduce our country's balance of payments deficit, to reduce all aspects of expenditure and to strengthen the accumulation of the organizations of associated labor."

Having stressed this in his interview with NOVOSTI IZ JUGOSLAVIJE, a paper intended for Yugoslav citizens who work abroad, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said that the year ahead of us is the first year of the medium-term plan period in which the development policy will be totally conditional on economic stabilization requirements.

Djuranovic noted, among other things, that the policy of the gradual and organized return of our workers temporarily working abroad is being implemented. During the last 5 years approximately 300,000 people have returned. However, we are not satisfied with it. Intensified efforts have to be made and measures have to be taken which will improve the conditions for their employment at home, Djuranovic said.

The president of the Federal Executive Council recalled that our country is short of a considerable number of workers in a number of sectors of the economy, primarily in mining, forestry and in the construction industry. The degree of mobility of these workers is unsatisfactory so much so that associated labor is constantly short of several hundred of thousands of workers.

An appropriate policy of faster development of the crafts affords a great opportunity to employ more workers returning from temporary work. This is a chance for them to invest a portion of their resources, separately or in groups, into appropriate production or service capacities and in so doing to secure a job for themselves, for a family member or to employ some other worker, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES DRAFT 5-YEAR PLAN

LD301940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Dec (TANJUG)--According to a statement by the Federal Secretariat of Information, a Federal Executive Council (FEC) session, chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, last night outlined the draft of the Yugoslav social plan for the period 1981-85, which will shortly be put before the SFRY Assembly, together with an analysis on the possibilities and directions of the socioeconomic development and framework of the joint economic policy of Yugoslavia for the 1981-85 and also with basic indicators of development.

The draft Yugoslav social plan was prepared by the Federal Institute of Social Planning on the basis of the five recent agreements on the foundations of the new plan and following the publication of the discussions held in the SFRY Assembly and in the republics and provinces. The FEC is expected to prepare the draft of the new medium-term plan by 15 February so that the SFRY Assembly can adopt the new plan by the end of February.

The point of departure in the draft social plan for the coming 5-year period, adopted by FEC at its session last night, is the consistent implementation of the policy of economic stabilization as a precondition for overall social development.

In this context one of the most important targets of the new medium-term plan is to place associated labor in a position in which it will have a decisive role in dealing with the income and the overall resources of social reproduction, and play a part in the self-managing integration of the economy and other social activities and in pooling in resources on income-based foundations on the Yugoslav unified market. During the new medium-term period more harmonious relations will be accomplished in production and consumption by placing investments and all other aspects of expenditure within the framework of the available income and material possibilities by securing a more efficient functioning of the unified Yugoslav market and by strenghening the material foundation of associated labor, thereby establishing, on this basis, to conditions counducive to a deceleration of price rises. The draft of the new social plan envisages a decisive orientation to a reduction of structural discrepancies in the economy as an essential precondition for a more harmonious, more stable and more dynamic development of our overall economy. This will be attained, first and foremost, by a speedier development of production and services which contribute to increasing exports and to replacing imports, particularly of energy, raw materials and reproduction materials, food, equipment, the construction of major transport projects and the development of integrated transport and foreign tourism with fuller and more rational use of available natural sources and social resources.

The aim of the new 5-year plan is also intended to improve the position of our country in international economic relations by developing the export and competitive ability of our economy, by reducing the import dependence of our economy and the degree of our country's foreign debts, and also by bringing down substantially our country's payments and foreign currency deficit. During the ensuing 5-year period the regional development of our country should be more harmonious, and every inadequately economically developed republic, particularly Kosovo, as a truly inadequately economically developed autonomous province, should develop more quickly.

In addition to the growth of employment and the improvement of living standards, further consolidation of the defense capability and of social self-protection of the country so as to efficiently resist all forms of aggression, is one of the major tasks of the new plan.

In keeping with these basic orientations it is assessed that the socioeconomic development in the ensuing 5-year period will move within the framework of the average annual real growth of social porduct by about 4.5 percent, of industrial production by about 5 percent and of agricultural production by about 4.5 percent. Because of the limited opportunities to incur debts abroad the overall available resources for final consumption should register an average 2.8 percent annual growth, which presupposes a final consumption growth which is slower than the growth of the social product.

A growth of employment of about 2.5 percent is also envisaged which, coupled with the natural replacement of employees, will make it possible to employ an additional 1,440,000 people in the coming 5-year period. A labor productivity growth of about 2 percent is expected; of the standard of living as a whole, 2.7 percent; of personal expenditure, approximately 3 percent; while real personal income should increase in keeping with the growth of labor productivity up to 2 percent. The average annual 1.5 percent growth of general consumption should be considerably slower than other aspects of consumption.

The growth of exports of commodities and services in real terms should increase by the average annual rate of at least 8 percent, and that of imports 1.1 percent. The growth of gross investment into fixed assets should amount, on average, to 1.5 percent per annum; of economic investments into fixed assets (?2.23) percent; and of noneconomic investments 0.1 percent. Within the framework of noneconomic investments the resources for housing construction should increase by an annual average of 2.5 percent.

BAKARIC, VRHOVEC ATTEND ZAGREB RECEPTION

LD310202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Zagreb, 30 Dec (TANJUG)--Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and Milka Planinc, president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee, organized an old comrades meeting today on the occasion of the new year. The meeting was attended by Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Jure Bilic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee; Jovo Ugrcic, president of the Croatian SAWP Republican Conference; Milorad Viskic, president of the Council of the Croatian Trade Union Federation; Stanko Nalentilic, president of the Federation of National Liberation War Veterans Associations of Croatia; Jakov Sirotkovic, president of the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences; representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army; Ivo Latin, president of the Zagreb City Assembly; Dragutin Plasc, president of the Zagreb League of Communists Conference; representatives of the League of Socialist Youth of Croatia and a large number of sociopolitical public and cultural workers from the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the city of Zagreb.

CROATIAN PRIESTS PETITION FOR AMNESTY LAW

LD302046 Vatican City in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1815 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] As the CATHOLIC INTERNATIONAL PRESS AGENCY [KIPA] reports, it has only just realized in the West that on [date indistinct] November, leading intellectuals and Catholic priests in Croatia, including the secretary of the Bishops' Conference, Monsignor Nikola Soldo, sent a petition to the Federal Assembly in Belgrade asking for a law on amnesty for all political prisoners. Such an amnesty for political prisoners and abandonment of further arrests would create, we quote, a solid basis for the creation of an atmosphere of mutual trust and dialogue which is all in the general social interest, end quote. KIPA goes on to say that the petition was signed by 43 people, including numerous prominent university professors, journalists and lawyers from Croatia. Among the clergy, the petition was signed by Zivko Kusic the chief editor of GLAS KONCILA and Dr Jure Kolaris, assistant professor at the theological faculty in Zagreb, as well as by the Bishops' Conference secretary. The only student, who was the last to sign the petition, Dobroslav Paraga, has been imprisoned meanwhile. This is reported by KIPA.

BRIEFS

NEW FEDERAL JUDGES--At their sessions yesterday both chambers of the SFRY Assembly elected Dr Mirko Perovic, judge of the Federal Court, as president of the Federal Court, and Marko Gligorovic, judge of the Montenegrin Constitutional Court, and Taip Taipi, former judge of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia, as new judges of the Federal Court. Pero Morobar was relieved of his duty as president of the Federal Court at his own request. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Nov 80 p 8 AU]

NOVI SAD RADIO, TV--According to its draft development plan, in 1981 Novi Sad radio will build a new powerful transmitter near Srbobran for its programs in Serbo-Croatian, Hungarian, Slovak, Ruthenian and Romanian to ensure good 24-hour reception of these programs in all parts of Vojvodina, which has not been the case so far. The new transmitter will also include equipment for five radio programs on ultra-high frequencies. In the same year Novi Sad television will build, in cooperation with the Sremski Karlovci and Beocin communes, a relay tower for Novi Sad and Belgrade television programs. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Nov 80 p 3 AU]